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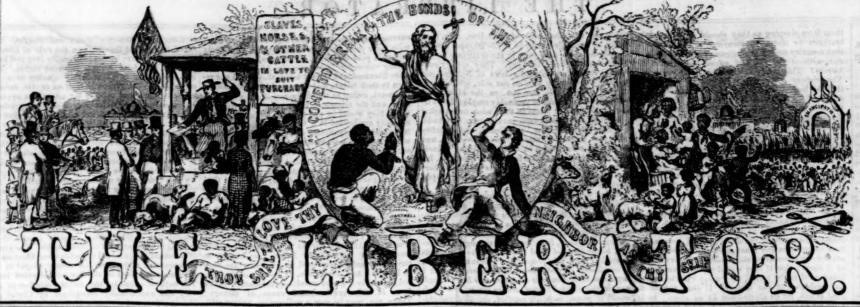
Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN LARS, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters ing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

ted, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. directed, troot making less than one square inof three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, vania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aurised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial tee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WESTELL PHILLIPS.

If in the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of y question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AS AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

IF 'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURBENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES -- OR

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

msjority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 38.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1053.

But how can any man, who rel perpetuate it. But how can any man, who re-ds slavery as a blessing, object to the employ-it of all proper means for its diffusion! If very be an ovil, the course is plain. Remove obstacles to its destruction. If a blessing, reall obstacles to its progress. And the Southre the world, as to profess to hold slavery a bless-g, and yet shrink from the use of means which, oxious to a whining and heartless phiropy, are contrary neither to a sound policy

THE APRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The New Orleans Delta, of a recent date, has ticle on this subject, said to be from the pen a Dr. Cartwright, a person who has acquired a notoriety in that section by his absurd or zucal speculations upon the characteristics of

But if Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, estern New York, and the Ohio Reserve, will niaud to be the dupes of British policy, and e upon the country a dissolution of the Union, right and proper that one of the conse-of disunion, which their blind fanaticism disqualified them from seeing, should be made n to them in advance—and that is, that the would be compelled, in self-defence, to rewn to them in advancee the African slave trade on a grander and more tensive scale than the world has ever witnessed.

en. Felix Houston, in some able papers, has oved beyond a doubt, that negro slaves in war he more the better) are an element of invincible rength, and not of weakness, as abolitionists ainly suppose. All our wars prove it. The his-ory of the Revolution proves that Washington's rusy in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, at the lost gloomy period of the war, when the Governent had neither money nor credit, was kept to-ther and supported by provisions, made while war was going on, by Virginia negroes; and Burgoyne's captured army was sent from the th into the heart of the slaveholding region asfe keeping. Our present slaveholders are f numerous enough to contend against the com-aed armies of the non-slaveholding States and eat Britain. The South could, and would, if iven to the wall, raise an army, if needs be, of synumber of men, in addition to her own citizen

The article from which the above extract is nade was heralded forth in the Washington Union or its wisdom and justice, by the following pref-

We have now to call the attention of the reada very remarkable communication, taken the New Orleans Delta, on the subject of the urval of the African slave trade—an alternative is nowed acrossly and venemently repetition in the savage vio-to acquire significance from the savage vio-and inhuman threats of the fanatics of the e States. This article is from the prolific n of the venerable Dr. Cartwright, of New Ors, whose name alone is a sufficient guarantee the subject has been well and faithfully ted. Dr. Cartwright, when he wrote this ication, was rusticating on the banks of rgne, the last American soil that hostile ver trod, and in full view of the harbor in thich the British fleet lay in 1814-15. From the pot where he wrote, the remnant of the British was seen flying in terror to its shipping, bearmy was nothing to the army of Britishings and deluded fanatics stealthily introduced to this country. They have already conquered ounsecticut, Vermont and Massachusetts, and are, we have seen, preparing to extend their aggres. olicy all over the North, in order the more ally to subdue and degrade the South. The gument of Dr. Cartwright is so full, clear and covincing, that we give it to our readers without

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LET US HAVE PEACE.

there has a contempt for one of the laws of Conress,—a law required in express terms by the
Autional Constitution, and which in principle has
been in force for more than sixty years,—the Fusities Slave Act, which was at the time particulary obsorious to the excited filiabusieros of Boston;
and the honorable Senator not only made a flaming,
for speech against it, in presenting memorials for
in repeal, but when pushed to a more distinct
declaration whether, under the force of his official
outh and as a citizen, if called on, he would persmally sustain the provisions of that act, his re-

raised in condemnation of the clause in relation to this act of comity and duty between allied States: but for years past, it has been the practice of some preases, preachers, and panders to party fanaticism, to denounce this illustrious legacy of liberty from our fathers, in the most impious and unbridled language, in that city; and latterly, as the legitimate fruits of such diabolical teachings, the excited, degenerate, deluded populace there have rushed upon this sacred charter, trampling this provision and laws under it in the dust, and in the mad fury of the image worshippers of Ephesus, outraging all law and order, and even mingling the blood of freemen with their traitorous sacrifices! The contrast tells frightfully upon these degenerate acts of the people of traitorous sacrifices! The contrast tells frightfully upon these degenerate acts of the people of Boston: but when we behold a man wearing the honorable name of Sumner, truckling and tampering with this destructive spirit, and uttering, in his exalted place in the Senate of the United States, words of disloyalty to that honored Constitution, we are shocked and sickened at the baseness and blindness of faction and fanaticism. Let us hope that Mr. Sumner will recall be weakley capitality of England was justifiable or hope that Mr. Sumner will recall his words of wealthy capitalists of England, was justifiable or

A PUGITIVE LAW FOR CANADA. to demand the rendition of fugitives now in Canada from England. The South Carolina Columbia

Times says:—

The loss that the South annually sustains, by the running of slaves into Canada, is of sufficient importance to justify her public men in insisting upon some action of the Government of the United States in the premises. And we confess our surprise that Southern statesmen have submitted with so much patience to the annual robbery of thousands of dollars worth of property, to which she has as good right as the land they cultivate. The time is propitious for the acquisition of all disputed rights from European powers. They can puted rights from European powers. They cannot afford to break just now with the United States. Let our public men move in the matter, and we question not but that the President and the American minister at St. James will give the movement a cordial support. Besides, this is a colden moment which may never return. Before

may seem to have been the efficient instrument in the evil to the slave only, and not the master and great work we celebrate. But all who are familiar with the history of that deliverance know full well, calamity which men have too long borne and sufferthat it was well nigh accomplished before the thought of compensation to the slaveholders was suggested. The public sentiment and feeling throughout Great Britain had gathered such force that it could be no longer resisted, and the all but universal demand for the abolition of slavery was about to be heeded and obeyed. The horrors of the lized, sanctioned, constitutionally protected injustice—legal-West India system of oppression, unequalled by any that had ever existed upon earth, excepting only (O mountains, fall and hide our shame!) the West India system of oppression, unequalled by any that had ever existed upon earth, excepting, and the great eval of the property of the Baltimors. Among the property of the Baltimors and the constructively a state of the commanding in influence, whose videous in and commanding in influence, whose videous it is beard throughout the land, rallying to live of the conservative majority of all sections, and the constructively of all sections and the constructively of all sections, and the constructively of all sections, and all sections, and the constructively of all sections and the constructive of all sections and the constructively and the constructively and the constructive of all sections

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

To the point.

The Charleston Mercury discourseth on this wise, in a recent number:

The South no longer regards slavery as a necessary evil—it no longer dreams of emancipation as a pleasing prospect. But, soberly and laborisal growing experience, the question has been examined, and she now stands up before the world, and askerts her institution to be a positive good. It was natural, therefore, when slavery was esteemed an evil, and its abolition hopefully counted on, that Southern men should consent to the destruction of the commerce which tended to apread and perpetuate it. But how can any man, who results and perpetuate it. But how can any man, who results and perpetuate it. But how can any man, who results and perpetuate it. But how can any man, who results and notes that the community at this strange and startling contempt for law and order in one so high in effice, and toward whom the community at this strange and startling contempt for law and order in one so high in office, and toward whom the community at this strange and startling contempt for law and order in one so high in office, and toward whom the community at this strange and startling contempt for law and order in one so high in office, and toward whom the community at this strange and startling contempt for law and order in one so high in office, and toward whom the community at this strange and startling contempt for law and order in one so high in office, and toward whom the community at this strange and startling contempt for law and order in one so high in office, and toward whom the community at this strange and startling contempt for law and order in one so high in office, and toward whom the community at this strange and sound order in one so find the community at these community at these modes and toward whom the community at these community at the strain is the mode and toward whom the community at the community at the community at the community at the strain loss. And then, too, the whole nation were of having

folly, and be a man and a patriot, as his fathers of the people in so heavy a draft upon their treasury was a most impressive addition to the public testimonial they had already given of their detestation of slavery. Thousands The next move of the Southern slave-drivers is demand the rendition of fugitives now in Canada from England. The South Carolina Columbia

golden moment which may never return. Before the with the many never return. Before we get another sound man in the Presidential chair, peace may be made in Europe, and the European powers become less inclined to look with favor upon the demands of America.'

No man is qualified to speak of it, and show what a hateful thing it is, unless its chains have been around his limbs, and its lash upon his back. Such men as Frederick Douglass and Samuel R. Ward, the part themselves full the oppressor? THE LIBERATOR. who have themselves felt the oppressor's rod, can give a true picture of slavery, can describe it as it deserves to be described. But I have been the WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

Extracts from the Speech of Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, at the Celebration of the Anniversary of West India Emancipation, at Flushing, Aug. 1, 1854:

I regard the abolition of slavery in the West India as the most signal achievement of true Christianity. It was a victory won not by force and arms, not by the chance of battle, nor by intigue and stratagem, but by the power of truth and love!

Here some would remind me that the West India Emancipation, in which we glory, was not accom-Here some would remind me that the West India Emancipation, in which we glory, was not accomplished by moral power, but that money was the lever by which at last the abomination of slavery was overthrown. The few words which our excellent friend Horace Greeley said on this point were adapted to leave this impression. I am too well aware that this base power was so applied that it aware that this base power was so applied that it the slave of the ruler is the first interest of every man—the interest of the truler no less than the ruled. They mistakenly believe and feel that slavery is an average and his the days of the source of the ruler of the ru

self guilty, of one of the most infamous of crimesons that will not even bear to be named—and he is now a fugitive and an outcast. He was one of those that had been justifying slavery by the Bible, until he had stultified his own moral sense, and he fell a victim to his own depraed appetites. So it is throughout the South to-day. Duelling, street-assistation, broils, &c., are justified, because her pulpit, her press and her philanthropists dare not cut deep in their investigation of moral evils. Hence it is that, throughout the South, there is a lower scale of personal morality than at the North—that invention dries up and enterprise stagnates, and on every side you find wasted lands, ruined houses, wretched roads, and all the tokens of a degrading and desolate industry. Just so far as the whip can reach the men of industry, just so far it can make them ingenious and active—no further. You can only more the plant cotton, but not to build bridges and erect crystal palaces. Genius is not developed by the horse-whip; you can only arouse muscular and butte exertion.

Friends, the time is coming when the people of the North will realize this. They will realize that New Tork is not larger nor her people more prosperous by that which makes the South.

So it is the time is coming when the people of the North will realize that New Tork is not larger nor her people maintain and the subject of the subject and that it was wrong to do so. Again. I have ever contended that there is no obligation resting on Congress—at Providence, and every obligation of moral subject, and that it was wrong to do so. Then, in Congress and out of it, I have contended for the total repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and of all laws of Gongress which suppose them understood by all who have read my speeches;—and to reach that prosition, I have on some occasions proposed, as the first step, to discard the Compromise of 1850 by a total repeal of the Fugitive Law, and if necessary to attain that at this time, I would reinstate the attain that at this

old fields overgrown with bushes, to renovate them-selves by the processes of nature. They will real-ize that that which makes man a chattel, makes also wealth insecure, and labor poor, abject, and spiritless; and that which makes the black man of the South a slave, makes the white man of the South if recon victoder even than the slave, him. South, if poor, vickeder even than the slave him-self-more indoent, more improvident, worse pro-vided for. I know some of the great men of the Slavery englaves all but the rich and the strong. Even the poor races who immigrate to this country instinctively shun the slave States and migrate

sure. There are more and louder voices raised against it every day. Our pulpit grows less timid and our press less stifled in its condemnation of this great evil. Friends, I beseech you, persevere. You who are sons and daughters of slaves—you who have come out of the furnace, I beseech you who have come out of the furnace, I beseech you walk worthily. Remember how you are watehed, and how you are misrepresented; how the least act of your lives, if it is an evil or an unwise act, its reported to the periodice, of not you only, but is reported to the prejudice, of not you only, but wicked concessions.

Mr. Giddings can hardly believe that we think him in favor of slave-catching. We are sorry to say that his speech and letter both prove him not say that his speech and letter both prove him not say these blacks are never fit for freemen. If not be willing to remain the proposes to make these is reported to the proposes to make these wicked concessions.

Mr. Giddings can hardly believe that we think him in favor of slave-catching. We are sorry to say that his speech and letter both prove him not so much opposed to it as he should be; else he would not be willing to remain the proposes to make these is reported to the proposes to make these proposes to make the proposes to make the proposes the make the proposes to make the proposes the proposes to make the proposes to make the proposes to make the proposes to make the proposes the proposes to ma fit for freemen. If not be willing they would not determ and honesty in freedom, I am sure they never will in slavery. There is nothing in slavery tending to ennoble and elevate the race. How much better, Southern men tell us, they have grown from what they were in their original country. If so, why is it that we see none of the great men in slavery! And the noblest thing a slave can do, I think, is to get out of slavery as soon as he can. (Applause.) Thereby he proves his manhood. And the most righteous act he can do is to get out of slavery so as to be at liberty to serve God and humanity as a free, intelligent and accountable being.

they would not determ and screed. We hope Mr. Giddings's rescue him when seized. Me hope Mr. Gidlings's rescue him when

From the Ohio A. S. Bugle.

vere strictures by the editor.

Believing the said extracts, as well as the commentary upon them, calculated to produce an erroneous impression upon the mind of the reader, and place the speaker in a false position, I took occasion, in a letter, to call his attention to the article in question: and have since received the following reply which I deep a simple set of following reply, which I deem a simple act of justice to him would require to be published through mercial Bulletin, of New Orleans: the same medium that gave currency to the 'report.'

JEFFERSON, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1854. My Dear Sir: In answer to the article in the Bugle, I would remark; that the report of my speech at Providence was made out by some one not familiar with the subject, and who did not understand the view which I intended to express; and hurrying over so much ground as I wished to travel, I probably left him and others in doubt as to the detail of my arguments.

Perhaps more ignorance throughout the country exists, as to the law of 1793, than ever existed in regard to any other statute of so general interest. That law gave no process for arresting a slave. It made it the duty of no officer, nor did it authorize any officer to issue process. It made it the duty. They were locked up to a plantation on the coast, 27 miles below the city. They were locked up to await further developments.'

The patriarchs, supposing them to be gentleness personified, do not always stay at home, but depute their authority to non-patriarchs, and hence the above cruelties.

Of the complexion of slaves—that it matters not whether they are black or white—may be judged by such advertisements as the following, from the Charleston (S. C.) Courier:

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—The advertiser

Very respectfully, J. R. GIDDINGS. ISAAC PIERCE, Mt. Union, Stark Co., O.

We very cheerfully publish this letter of Mr. Giddings. We should do it with much greater alacrity, were it such as to extricate Mr. Giddings vided for. I know some of the great men of the South that come out of this class. They are called in Georgia the 'sand-hill' people. The greated from a compromising, pro-slavery position. Most man in Georgia to-day is Alexander H. Stevens, who was himself a 'sand-hill' boy—a fugitive, found at the door of a rich man, and supposed to belong to the poorest class. That poor boy, having a rich man for a protector, has become a man of power. But no man rises from among the poor white class of the South are as abject and as hopeless as to rising in the world as the black men. Slavery enslaves all but the rich and the strong. in his Providence speech, and maintained in this letter of justification. We are unable to see any important difference between the speech and the letter.

Both affirm that the law of '93 prohibits the peo-

try instinctively shin the slave States and migrate borthward. The poor immigrant who is taught that slavery is good for the men of the South, is very careful to keep away from it. He finds it is good a great way off.

I rejoice to see that slavery every day is drawing nearer to its end. The work may be slow, but it is promise of 1850—prohibitions which repress the most noble of human impulses, prohibit the most obvious and important of human duties; and which

who say these blacks are never it for freemen. It men are not fit for freemen, I do not know what in stituents to the slave-catchers, that they would not the world they are fit for: because if they cannot grow into virtue and honesty in freedom, I am sure they never will in slavery. There is nothing in they never will in slavery. There is nothing in rescue him when seized. We hope Mr. Giddings's constituents will not be considered as voting for

of such as, believing the Constitution to be a slave-returning Constitution, swear to support it, and yet determine to obey their better impulses, by hook and HON. J. R. GIDDINGS AND HIS CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

In the Anti-Slavery Bugle of the 29th ult. appears what purports to be a part of a speech delivered by J. R. Giddings at Providence, R. I., on the 4th of July, accompanied by some pretty sever strictures by the eaitor.

Deliving the said extracts, as well as the com-

From the New York Tribune ILLUSTRATIONS OF SLAVERY. The patriarchal institution of the South is fully

NEGROES SURRENDERED .- Nine negroes surrender-

of themselves yesterday to the police of this district, claiming the protection of the law against the cruelty of their overseer. They belong to a plantation on the const, 27 miles below the city. They said they wanted to find their master, who resides

That law gave no process for arresting a slave. It made it the duty of no officer, nor did it authorize any officer to make the arrest, or to aid in arresting the fugitive. In short, the 'United States,' by that law, took no part in the arrest, nor was the treasury of the people taxed in any way, or to any extent, on the subject.

It prohibited the people of the free States from secreting the slave. 2nd, from defending the slave. 3dd, from rescuing the slave from his master. This law was at the time supposed to be in accordance with the Constitution. And when I turned my attention to the subject, I regarded it in that light, and took my position upon these principles: that all which the Constitution, or law of 1795, required, was for use to abstain from secreting, defending or rescuing the slave. Both the Constitution and the law of '33 left us to feed and clothe the slave—teach him his rights—show him the road to Canada—carry him openly and boldly on his route—give him money and arms, and teach him their use—his duty to use them in defence of his person and liberty. And under the, law had he, in defending in Christendom, and every doughface who has the courage to attempt to 'catch a nigger,' he would have been guilty of no crime, nor punishable under any law.

That law went as far in favor of slavery as the Constitution permits. This is the position I have the constitution permits. This is the position I have the constitution permits. This is the position I have the constitution permits.

This runaway from his patriarch was not a stupid black nigger, but one remove above a brute, but 'intelligent' and 'white,' with fine, light-colored hair.' And this is published in the Democratic State of South Carolina, neither exciting remark nor indignation! And the alliance of such 'Democracy' with that of Tammany Hall determines the foreign and domestic policy of this coun-

Men not only run away from the patriarchal institution, but allow themselves to be stolen. The following advertisement from the New Orleans Delta, detailing the villany of one John Jones in that capacity, may show one of many of the troubles of the putriarchs in keeping up the attractions of the system :-

\$225 REWARD .- On the 2d day of May last, the slave described below was stolen from the subthe slave described below was stolen from the subscriber. living in Butler County, Alabama, and was brought into the neighborhood of the White Sulpher Springs, in the Parish of Cataboula, State of Louisiana, about the nineteenth of May last, by a white man who called himself John Jones. On the 26th or 27th of June following, the white man left the aforesaid neighborhood without, as is generally supposed, taking the negro with him, being aware that he was suspected of having stolen property in his possession. The negro decamped a short time before the white man left, and it is thought he is still lurking about the neighborhood short time before the white man lett, and it is thought he is still lurking about the neighborhood of the White Sulphur Springs, or in that section of the country, as he evinced an unwillingness to go farther with the white man, whose real name, the negro said, was Moses Harrison, and who brought him, as he informed several persons, from Butler County Ala, giving at the same time, the page County, Ala., giving, at the same time, the name

The white man is about five feet eleven and a half inches high; weighs about one hundred and half inches high; weighs about one hundred and seventy-five or eighty pounds, of light complexion, his hair and whiskers light-colored, the latter heavy, and rather of a reddish cast. He speaks slowly, has a sly countenance, his forehead short and flat, his eyes large and of a yellowish appear-ance; would be taken for a man about thirty years of age. He was last seen at Lacroix Ferry, on Lit-le River, going in the direction of Alexandria, on Red River. Red River

Red River.

The slave is a dark-colored negro man, aged about twenty eight or thirty years, heavy set, weighs about one hundred and forty-five pounds, about five feet five or six inches high, forehead receding, and hair growing high on the forehead; the hair on the top of his head very thin, and approaching almost baldness. Has a scar about an inch or an inch and a half in length on his forehead; in the edge of his hai. His name is ROB head, in the edge of his hai. His name is BOB— went under the assumed name of Sam White in the custody of the white man.

I will give a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to I will give a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person or persons who will apprehend and lodge in the jail of the aforesaid Parish of Cata-houla, the above described white man, who had the said slave in his possession in said parish. I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the ap-prehension and lodgement of said slave in any pub-lic ball For further particulars, I refer to James G. Tali-

For further particular, Louisiana.

aforo, of Harrisonburg, Louisiana.

JOSHUA BARRETT.

It has been frequently observed that this coun like the London Punch, for divers and sundry reasons. Any person, however, north of 36° 30' who desires a facetious newspaper, need only take a Southern journal, wherein are jumbled essays on Liberty and Slavery, forming an olla-podrida as laughable as the best number of the London wit. For example, the Texas State Times has an article containing the following:

'Something must be done to check the flight 'Something must be done to check the flight of negroes to Mexico. Every day adds to the number of runaways. The people of Texas have let one chance to remedy this evil pass by them. When General Carrajal was endeavoring to free his country, he made an arrangement with his American auxiliaries for the return of fugitive slaves to their masters. He also obliged himself to endeavor, in case of success, to negotiate a treaty with the United States government on the subject, and in default of that, pledged himself to have a law enacted ,making it felony for any person in a state of servitude to escape from his master, and state of servitude to escape from his master, and take refuge in the territory of the new government. There was but one slave taken during his military operations. He was sent to his master on the Gua daloupe. If Carvajal had succeeded, slavery would have been as secure in Texas as in any State of the Union. Slaves could not have escaped. The result would have been incalculably advantageous to Texas—to Western Texas in particular. What is it retards the settlement and cultivation of the immense bodies of cotton and sugar lands upon the Colorado, the Guadaloupe, the San Antonio, tho Nucces rivers and their tributaries? There is tho Nucces rivers and their tributaries? There is but one answer—the insecurity of slave property. Had our citizens aided Gen. Carvajal, this insecurity would have been obviated. What reason was there for not giving this aid? We never could see. Gen. Carvajal was a leader appointed by the Mexi-can people themselves, in their primary assemblies. They had arms in their hands, combatting the most odious. detestable tyranny which has existed in modern times. They were attempting to establish a government on a basis similar to that of the United States—had invited American citizens to settle among them -were anxious to avail themselves of American teachings. Gen. Carvajal was edu-cated in the United States by the famous Alexancated in the United States by the famous Alexander Campbell of Virginia, is a Protestant in belief—is practically acquainted with the workings of our Government, and an enthusiastic admirer of our institutions. He made frequent appeals to our love of liberty—to our sympathy for a people struggling for freedom—and even to our interests in the matter of slavery, but we were deaf. A movement more truly Southern was never undertaken. Its failure was really a calamity to the South.

Apart from the Punch of this extract, there is a serious aspect to it, and that is a change in Mexican polities—freedom' to Mexico. Such is the programme of the extreme South.'

Who wants a Book?—The arrest and indictment of the kidnappers of Solomon Northup is one of those oc-currences which must cheer the beart of every friend of justice. We never read a book that made our blood boil so high as the narrative of Solomon Northup.— Boston Daily Mail.

If any of our readers are in want of a book as is a book, they will do well to call on Dresser & Barnes, and buy 'Twelve Years a Slave,' by Solomon Northup, one of the most truthful and exciting narratives that have ever been presented to the public. We advise those who think they know something of the horrors of slavery, to read this book before they claim to know all there is connected with that 'peculiar institution.'—South-bridge Press. If any of our readers are in want of a book as

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN REV. DR. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, OF BOSTON, AND HON, HENRY A. WISE, OF VIRGINIA.

Boston, August 15, 1854. DEAR SIR: I have been a pastur of a church in coston for twenty years. * * I spent the Boston for twenty years.

I spent time from March to June last in Georgia, So time from March to June last in Georgia, So I was greatly terested in many agreeable disappointments which I experienced, relating to slavery. I think I saw its liabilities, and had new views of the comfort and happiness of shaves when their relations are favorable. I was persuaded that our Northern friends were under misapprehensions, as I was, upon the subject, and that some things might be said to relieve honest, conscientious people, who are distressed about slavery. But, chiefly, I was so much interested in the

blacks, whom I then saw for the first time, and in looking at the question of their destiny, that it seemed to me we might divert the Northern antag onisins to slavery into a mutual effort with the South to plan for the good of the African race. That so many of them should be hopefully Christions, more proportionally than of any other immi-grant race, led me to think whether God has not a n of merey for thom which is not finished : and of so, whether we would not do better to find it out and fall in with it, than to 'divide the Union:' and whether this would not effectually supersede the present bitter abolition feeling and measures. I am therefore preparing a kind, conciliatory state-ment of my impressions and reflections at the South

for publication.

At the South, I heard you, sir, and your opinions spoken of with great respect, as representing one side of the subject. It would strengthen me much in my aim to do good to know your opinions on a

ow points, viz:

1. What idea have you of the destiny of the slave population in the United States!

2. What is your conviction with regard to the practicability and usefulness to all concerned of the

lonization scheme?
3. If a slave asserts his liberty, and runs away, the you feel that he ought to he recovered, or has he a natural right to escape if he chooses!

a natural right to escape if he chooses!

4. Does slavery, west of Georgia, and in the Southwest, differ much as to severity from that in the castern and central Southern States!

5. Is emancipation desirable or possible in any view of it, if the blacks are to remain here! Where did John Randolph's slaves find refuge at last, after being driven out by several free States ! I do not propose to use your name, but your views.

A few lines from you soon on the foregoing topics would greatly oblige me.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

N. ADAMS.

Hon. H. A. WISE.

ONLY, near Onancock, Accomac Co., Va.,

August 22d, 1854. DEAR Sin: I received yours of the 15th inst. yesterday. It is a letter which cannot be satisfac-torily answered in brief terms. It is so deserving of my respect, that I cannot forego a reply to it and yet its questions are so full of matter as to require more time and labor than I can devote to topics which are so vital that they ought not to be touched at all, unless treated fully enough to comprehend their essential bearings. I must reply, then, in a synoptical view, and sketch a mere skel-eton, which you must fill up yourself, and take all the chances of making many wide mistakes. Northern man—a non-slaveholding man—is sure make gross mistakes on this 'pons assinorum' subject of African slavery in the United States. You first ought to comprehend our feelings as well as our relations in the matter. To make you under stand these, you must allow me to 'speak right on,' like a 'plain, blunt man,' and to treat the subect in the most natural and unaffected tone in

To the effort, then: What are you writing to me about! Slavery African slavery—in the Southern States of this Union. A property—property by the lane of the States—property protected by the constitution and leass of the United States—pricate property, held by individual proprietors by the same authority of sovereignties, and of constitutions, and of statutes, a house, and between sovereigness, and of constitutions, and of statutes, as houses, and horses, and lands, and ships, and goods, wares, and merchandise of trade are held. Sacred as property, because defended by the moral as well as municipal law, making it mine, and not yours. Mine, and not yours, is in the forum of conscience, between me and God alone, and not yours in any sense between you and me in any con-ceivable relation between us. Mine, and not yours, in any sense of responsibility respecting any relain any sense of responsibility respecting any relation between me and the slave. What business have you, then, to interest yourself about it? Why take a thought about benefitting the race of my slave, more than about the fitting the race of my slave, more than about the fitting the race of my slave, more than about the fitting the race of my slave, more than about the fitting the race of my slave, and not yours? Non shall not covet my man servant or maid servant more than my 'ox or my ass,' or 'anything else that is mine.' Oh! you mean no harm-you morely mean to inquire how to 'divert harm—you merely mean to inquire how to 'divert the Northern antagonism to slavery.' The North-ern antagonism to it, then, does mean harm—does mean to assail this property—does covet my man servant and my maid servant, and would take away and destroy this property, without regard to law human or divine. Now, why should it be allowed to do this in respect to this species of property any more than in respect to any other kind of property? It is lawlessness let loose upon us; and would you have us compromise with the moral mob, so a to bring about a 'mutual effort' between us to plan for the good of the African race! Before the property-holders can be brought to parley with the brute force which assails their legal rights, the mob disarmed and subdued. authority of confederated States must be exerted fulfil the faith of a federal compact of union. Property is gone the moment it recognises any right of interference by any one except those standing in a parity of relation to itself—it is gone the moment it allows intrusion, especially by an 'alien enemy.' Northern antagonism is 'alien,' and North agonism is 'enemy' to it.
Suppose the houses standing this side of Maso

and Dixon's line were all assailed by a rude mob constantly hurling at them fiery torches, missiles lit with flames, just as if they were block-houses on the frontier attacked by Indians armed with ar rows burning to light the roofs; that no State laws nor State efforts were made to arrest the incendiary warfare; that one-half the population sided with the mob; that the use of the jails was refused to hold the criminals; that the pulpits were preaching and the schools were teaching this to be right, morally right, and justified by the 'high law' of God; that judges and juries couldn't be found to administer justice to murderers and ma-rauders; that it was more expensive to seek redress than to submit to errong under the sectional aggres-sion; that political parties were organized and public officers elected on the ground of obeying the mob law against the faith of the confederated States, and against the sanctity of constitutional and statute laws, and the oaths and duty of citizens to support them. Now, how long would you expect us to listen patiently to such meek and quiet and well-meaning appeals as that you make to me, much more submit to such insults and outrages! You could not expect good neighborhood to exist long between us and our enemies. All common feelings would soon be destroyed; all brotherhood would cease; nothing short of war would soon rage on, to the utter ruin of everything precious in th nds which hold us together as one peop the Union don't rest in abide in the minds and affections of patriots. grene their feelings towards each other, and the bonds of the law become fetters—bonds sure enough. And for the South to hate the aggressors, and not to resist them, would show the South to not only provincialized and enslaved, but fit to not only provincialized and ensured, out it to be humbled and trodden upon. Well, slavery is pro-perty as much as the houses are. It is assailed by Northern antagonism' as dangerously as ever the block-houses of our frontier were by Indians in their most 'savage mood.' This house is full of combusible materials. It is a house 'not made with hand,' and is endowed with home.' hands,' and is endowed with human wit and hu passions more inflammable than ganpowder. It has some renson with which to contrive mischief itself. It can itself aid the enemy. It contains a magazine of ignorance, superstition, and passions and prejudices. Its explosion would be fuller of horrors than fire and concussion could bring to father, and mothers, and husbands and wives, and whole families of kindred, if sleeping in security; and the very least apprehension of that explosion keeps

them from sleeping as they should be allowed by brethren to sleep, in security. The threat of that security makes the aggression really a civil war, without the fire and sword—not evident the horrors! This is the case. What is the remedy! I assented to no such folly in the ordinance for the horrors! This is the case. What is the remedy! You propose a diversion! Heaven defend us! I that the best your pillanthropy and patriotism can suggest! A diversion into what! A diversion of the mob with the missiles and fiery darts, thus threatening our peace, into a mutual effort with the South to plan the good of the African race! Don't you see, sir, the statement of the case refutes the plan? What then! Why, sir, just let our properly alone, and make your people obey the laws and reiped our rights of property. Go to work at home, in the North, correct the cvil there. Teach them that they owe as much at least to their own race as to the African. Teach them that they are not responsible for our sin. If slavery he a moral crine—Teach them that the mode they pursue is not politic towards their own end. Teach them that the first duty is no more owing to the slave; and if they would have us unite in any mutual effort with them, they must show themselves the friends of maders as well as of slaves; that if they would be instrumental in doing good to the latter, they must win the hearts and confidence of the former. If they cannot do good to both, let us alone—just let us alone. It is safer for us that they should, either for good or for evil, interfere with any other species of our property, rather than with the subject of slavery. So much for the first impulses on reading your letter, befure I come to its questions.

You ask first, 'What idea have you of the destiny of to slave population in the United States, and conditions of the more of the first impulses on reading your letter, befure I come to its questions.

You ask first, 'What idea have you of the destiny of to slave population in the United States, God's churches in the

special Provisionce II so, do you not believe, can you doubt, that God regardeth both this people and our own roce, in their contact with each other, and in the destiny which he alone foreshadoweth and in the destiny which he alone foreshadoweth and in the destiny which he alone foreshadoweth and our own roce, in their contact with each other, and in the destiny which he alone foreshadoweth and our the state of the factory of their destiny? I am very finite, and a thousand years is as cone day with God. I can't take his heliocentric view of human destiny. History lies like a harlot, and I can't even clearly look back. But we may much better judge righteously in this matter by looking back and 'looking up'—especially by the latter mode of looking—than by vainly attempting to see what is not to be seen through the unopened vista of the future. I dare not foretell to myself what will be the terminus of the 'stately steppings' of the Almighty, on the grand journey of His providence, to any portion of the stately steppings' of the Almighty, on the grand journey of His providence, to any portion of the human race. I think I see He acts on indicatuals for the cernal responsibility of persons. I think I see He acts on indicatuals for the cernal responsibility of prosons. I think I see He acts on antions, castes, trides, races, for the temporal responsibility of prosons. I think I see He acts on malions, castes, trides, races, for the temporal responsibility of prosons. I think I see He acts on malions, castes, trides, races, for the temporal responsibility of prosons. I think I see He acts on malions, castes, trides, races, for the temporal responsibility of prosons. I think I see He acts on malions, castes, trides, races, for the temporal responsibility of prosons. I think I see He acts on malions, castes, trides, races, for the temporal responsibility of prosons. I think I see He acts on malions, castes, trides, races, for the temporal responsibility of prosons. I think I see He acts on malions, castes, trides, races bied into dust—sulphur, and salt, and bitter ashes were strewn upon her soil. Horrid rites were celebrated in her temples, and human sacrifices were burnt upon her altars. Barbarian, and savage, and horrid were her wars; and pestilence, and wild beasts, and poisonous serpents and insects, these her earth, and her air, and her waters. I had men and chiefs were kings, and kings were masters of the most abject and absolute slaves, who bled into dust-sulphur, and salt, and bitter ashes masters of the most abject and absolute slaves, who lived, and moved, and breathed, by the will alone recognition of tribal despots, who wielded torture and the power of life and death by a license unlimited and the

stakes of Did the unbinding them from the superstition, and torture, and death, and bringing n to a land of law and civilization, make the any more slaves! Did their migration from a land of Egyptian darkness to a land of Gospel light, plunge them still deeper into ignorance and super-stition, and fit them less to pursue and enjoy the human happiness of which they were capable? Love of domination, love of gold, lust of every Love of domination, love of gold, lust of every sort, may have been the besetting sins of the trad-ers—they were English and Yankees; but I can't see where the original wrong to the Afric.ns was, or, rather, how they were worsted! If any, God. ubtless, put it upon the 'spoilers who should spoiled.' But what of it! Here they were Here they were brought, bought and sold, and here they have end, I have no more doubt than that the great I AM saw fit repeatedly to subject the Jews captivity and bondage. And what has come of God's angels and ministers—time, climate, and the Christian Church, have been at work, and the result is wonderful to every body, except those nigods and Little Provide Demigods and Little Providences who think the Almighty operates too slow! Two centuries have set free 434,675 descendants of Ethiopian parents, who would never have known light or liberty but for that curse we call slavery in the United States!—made them Christians, civilized, moral agents.

In New England.....

None—none in the world but a speculative idea. And why speculate? To what end! To see, as you propose, whether we can see and fall into the 'ways of God to man!' Why, sir, the fanatics think already they have optics keener than we have, and more; they imagine that their called and elected part is to play Providence to a whole people! Now, sir, don't let us initiate their example by ingloriously trying to become Little Providences to the African race! For merey's, sake, let us leave a little to God Almighty himself! I say this most reverently. Don't you believe in a special Providence! If so, do you not believe, can you doubt, that God regardeth both this people and our own race, in their contact with each other, and in the destiny which he alone foreshadoweth

'The best of men
That e'er wore earth about him, was a suffererA soft, meek, patient, humble, tranquil spirit;
The first true gentleman that ever breathed.'

His almighty example was, through suffering to prove that man's chief good was to come by suffering! And were the idolatrous heathen to suffering! And were the idolatrous heathen to escape the penalties of suffering to redeem their race! Go to the apostles and martyrs! Go to Calvin, and Luther, and the Reformers! Go to the patriots of our Revolution! Ask all of man's henefactors, as well as sin's victims, how came the henefactors, as well as sin's victims, how came the escape the penalties of suffering to redeem their race! Go to the apostles and martyrs! Go to Calvin, and Luther, and the Reformers! Go to power of life and death by a ficense unimited and unrelenting. Did the saving of the lives of captives taken in war, who would have been slain but for the cowries which purchased them in the slave trade, add to the curse of the captives! It is also that the curse of the captives in the course of the captives in the curse of the curse of the captives in the curse of the captives in the curse of the curse of the curse of the captives in the curse of the curse of the captives in the captive in the captives is idle to say that the trade afterwards begat the is idle to say that the trade afterwards begat the wars in which captives were taken. Wars did exist, constantly and universally, before, and wars sarbich exterminated captives. The trade wars sarbich the horrors of lices. Did removing them, with all the horrors of the middle passage, from the torrid well worth all the sufferings and burdens, and blood and stripes of African ancestors, who were blood and stripes of African ancestors, who were actives of savage wars, and who would have exceptives of savage wars, and who would have exceptive wards and who would have exceptives of savage wars, and who would have exceptives of savage wars, and who would have exceptive wars. can bondage, and putting upon them the easier yoke of a Virginia plantation, make them any the less pired without off-pring, and without bearing fruits meet for repairing a race and a country, but for the evil out of which has come good enough to justify the ways of God, both to masters and The horrors of the coast trade between Africa and Brazil were, only seven years ago, by no means diminished, as compared to what they no means diminished, as comever were. I have officially over were. I have omerally detailed scenes of wrong, and horror, and suffering, respecting its traffic, enough to make all humanity shudder in every nerve—outrages perpetrated by English and American captains and crews, in vessels owned from Baltimore to Bangor, loaded with goods fit for the coast, with the British stamp upon them—nineteen out of twenty-two of them owned north -nineteen out of twenty-two of them owned north of Baltimore. Wilmington, (Del.,) Philadelphia, cities of New Jersey, New York, Boston, Brunsought, bought and sold, and here they should be, for some sign of Providence that they should be, for some implicated in the traffic in slaves, or in furnishing implicated in the traffic in slaves, or in furnishing its very pabulum, the 'panos de costa'—the fab-rics of Old and New England—made expressly to suit the markets of the coast factories, those vulsuit the markets of the coast factories, those vul-ture eyries of Africa, which are the depositories of cotton cloths of a peculiar stripe, of gew-gaws, of old muskets, gunpowder, and Brazilian hell fire, the cachaca of their sugar cane, and of manacles for human victims, who are stowed in the 'bush,' first branded, some on the abdomen, and some elsewhere, as so many parcels marked, and then packed on ship-beard on the tops of water-casks, chained two and two together in holds of vessels to chained two and two together in many of them, of Gospel truth. (See table 17 of navigate tropic seas, where the thermometer stands above blood-heat, four feet from hips to deck, four feet from hips to heels, and two feet from elbow to ther free States. 173,287 elbow, to a man, to become howling demons of mania, the living chained to the dead, and to be rollered only by death dealt in cold blood by the main, the living chained to the dead, and to be musted to the states.

288,267
434,675
Time and climate have worked this result, and the free States, you will observe, have set free no more than the slave. The slave States exceed the free States in free colored population by the number of empeled to rely alone for safety on the power of 42,059. Maryland has 74,723—more than three times the number of all the New England of powder and cannon-shot, in snatching ber of 42,059. Maryland has 74,723—more than three times the number of all the New England of powder and cannon-shot, in snatching ber oldered to rely alone for safety on the power of God, and of powder and cannon-shot, in snatching ber oldered to rely alone for safety on the face of the combined naval powers of England, France, and the united States. Virginia has 54,533. This county of my nativity, where I am now writing, has 3,295 free colored population, and but 4,967 slaves: nearly half the negroes are free. It was not philanthropy did this. It was no Timouse Providence of Man. Massachusetts never abulished slavery by Law. Her judiciary did it, when the institution had become so insignificant within her limits that the judices might test ministers did it, in the resistate. The time of the minister of the contraband in the companies of the present day. I would advise steps the very contrary of those takes by the citizle world at the respect to the savet-traders, of fear and love to my own Almighty Master, whether the coast take in human her of the minister of the contraband in the results of the present day. I would advise steps the very contrary of those takes by the citized world at the heroset is library of these takes by the citized. The formst's limb in autumm—King Jack Frost did it, there states. The bigging did it there which strips the leaves from the forest's limb in autumm—King Jack Frost did it there. North of a certain isothermal line, slavery was found to be unprofiballe, and was relinquised of every act to suppress the slave than the minist

curring a tax in transition, and reach the coast with their price fixed upon them by the tax chiefly with his paid on them. They are on the coast, which is paid on them. They are on the coast, which is paid on them. They are on the coast, which is paid on them. They are on the coast, which is paid on them. They are on the coast, which is paid on them. They are on the coast, which is the difference of their occupations, and the climate. If no price was paid for them, they would be put to death. Taken to Brazil, they are landed in a negro heaven—in a country which is a paradise compared with Africa—where they are worked very moderately, are treated, indeed, patriarchically, where they cannot suffer for food and raiment, and where the Catholic faith and discipline are eminently successful in civilizing and Christianizing them, and where they have all the opportunities which they are capable of improving to become amalgamated with the Portage of improving to become assell artisans. Among the works THAN BONDAGE—or AFRICA: so happy, so contented, and so improved in condition are they in Brazil. And three, too, as well as in the United States, is a grand result—providential on its face, of this much-abused curse of slavery!

There, too, may be seen a well-spring, nearer still, to water the waste-places and the deserts of the negro fatherland, which has evidently sprung from on High—out of the hard rock of slavery!

Now, who does not see the finger of God in this, and pointing directly to the 'destiny of the African race' in their own mother country! There colored, and there is Brazil, (with how many more I am not prepared to say, ready to pour works and the colored, and there is Brazil, (with how many more I am not prepared to say, ready to pour back a tide of civilization to compensate a thousand of the colored, and there is Brazil, (with how many more I am not pr free colored, and there is brazil, with now many more I am not prepared to say,) ready to pour back a tide of civilization to compensate a thousand-fold for that barbaric horde of heathens who reclamation and extradition. *I not only lawfully

perintendence and power. The black man must be sent ahead to open the jungle, but the white man must be behind him to press him on, to guide and guard him, and to save him when he flees or falls.

4th. As to the treatment of slaves, I am well

Looking to the ends of ultimate colonization and to the true policy of the States at home, I would especially prohibit by law the future emigration of the free colored population of our slave to our free States. Dr. Drake was right in his views of our laws, driving away the free negroes to the free States. It has been one of the most baleful causes of abolitionism in the North.

This question brings me to call your attention to one golden opportunity which was lost by that very blindness of fanaticism which always betrays itself, and defeats its own ends. California was the theatre for a grand development of this subject. To have allowed her gold mines to be worked by slaves would have produced a marked revolution Every corn-field in Virginia and North Carolina Every corn-field in Virginia and North Carolina, in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, would have been emptied of black laborers, and I doubt whether many slaves would have been left to work the cotton and sugar estates of the other Southern plantations. This would not have added a single slave to the number now in being. It would not have diffused slave power, but would rather have concentrated the slaves all comparatively in one State, and thus have weakened its federal strength in the Union, and five wears of their labor in the sold the isles of the Pacific—before them for coloniza-tion in the pleasantest places for them on earth! Oh, what a mighty opportunity was there lost for the workings of a great manity without harm! philanthropy, for a hu-And what was gained! Why the demoralization of bundreds of thousands of whites by the accursed thirst and hunt for gold, such as threatens to bring down ashes from heaven such as threatens to bring down asnes from housest to mingle with the dust of Mammon? But 1, too, perhaps am impious in thus repining. Such an opportunity, so palpably lost, only proves, doubtless, how weak is man's wisdom—God works in his less, how weak is man's wisdom—God works in his any view of it, if the blacks are to remain here?' permaps am impious in thus repining. Such an opportunity, so palpably lost, only proves, doubt-less, how weak is man's wisdom—God works in his own way. He meant, may be, that the African should not be demoralized by the dust-hunt, but should still be taught to sow and plant, and plough and reap, the crops of mother earth, and be trained to the mechanic arts, and he record to reach should still be taught to sow and plant, and plough and reap, the crops of mother earth, and be trained to the mechanic arts, and be prepared to people Africa—Africa, not the isles of the Asiatics—for the African! I console myself with that, and that to the mechanic arts, and be prepared to people Africa. Africa, not the isles of the Asiatics—for the African! I console myself with that, and that is the best solace—looking to God always, and especially to correct and prevent the mischief of many wrongs done by the violent Californian outrage. Slavery out of the question, our Constitution and form of government were stricken the most fatal stab ever yet felt in our history, by the unilitary induction into the Union of that Mammon State. The severest blow to slavery in the United States which abolitionists could have given would have been to offer bounties even to masters to take their slaves to the gold mines. But no: they were blind enough to violate the Constitution of the United States, and to justify military usurpation in the camp, proclaimed a territorial government—who, after thus meeting and satisfying the plea of the salus populi, by organizing a territorial government, backed by a naval and military force of the United States, uent further, and from the camp again proclaimed TIME, PLACE, and MANNER of holding elections, prescribed the slective franchise—gave the right of roting to those who were not citizens, indiscriminately to Peruvian and Patigonian, to Chinese and Chilian, to Mexican and mulatto, and to a member of Congress from Georgia: and from the camp again proclaimed TIME, PLACE, and MANNER of holding elections, prescribed the slective franchise—gave the right of roting to those who were not citizens, indiscriminately to Peruvian and Patigonian, to Chinese and Chilian, to Mexican and mulatto, and to a member of Congress from Georgia: and from this promise course aggregate of population en musse—not a people in any arganized sense—exercised the highest attribute of man, next to that of Deity, the attribute of arganizing a Convention which was to create, and did create, a state to be inducted into this Union! All this was done by a diminately to prove themselves unworthy, whenever they abuse them to a brother's wrong. of organizing a Convention which was to create, and did create, a State to be inducted into this Union! All this was done by a military commander from the camp, sustained by what was called free-soil-ism! God save the Constitution, and the civil from the domination of the military authority! But abolition-ism, warring on slavery, resorted to this extreme example to defeat what would have done more for emancipation and colonization in the next one. example to defeat what would have done more for emancipation and colonization in the next quarter of a century, than all the Abolition Societies in Old England and New England can ever do upon earth! Such is the madness and vanity of fanati-

sand-fold for that barbarie horde of heathens who were brought to the New World, in the economy of Providence, to hew away the rocks, and to make the rough places smooth for a more chosen and superior race, who, in turn for the slavery, have given to Africa the arts of civilization, and the knowledge and the worship of the only true and living God.

My answer, then, to your first question, is—

The destiny of the slave population of the United States is towards Africa. My authority is God's er law for the invasion of any and every description of property. He, the slave, has no natural right to escape; for his social are his natural rights, and the law of his social being forbids his echoice to escape. This requires much more elabo-

servants had better be busy about their master's work.

Your second question—' What is your conviction with regard to the practicability and usefulness to all concerned of the Colonization scheme?'—is answered by my reply to your first. Providence has planned the return of these free colored Africans to Africa. It is obliged to be practicable and useful to all concerned. But I have a few observations to add on this topic.

It will take centuries to accomplish the work. Two centuries of the past have but begun it. I have no idea that more than very few of the 434,000 free colored now in the United States are fit for self-presented in my power. I may of right social being forbids his choice to escape. This requires much more elaboration than I can bestow upon it. But Boston needs a lesson on obedience to the laws. A mob has blotted her fair escutcheon. Please leave this question of conscience where the responsibility lies—with the slaveholders—and preach to the people of Boston the absolute necessity of discharging their duty, for which they are responsible to the laws which govern this great community of States, on whose union and harmony the hopes of suffering humanity throughout the world rest. I have an abstract right to acquire any amount of property in my power. I may of right become, if I can, owner of your land, and, independent of the government. I have seen the negro from my youth upwards, in almost all circumstances, and I know social law, may have as much right to it as you; that his tendency, if left to himself, is constantly back towards barbarism. The colony in Africa or elsewhere must continue to have, for a long period of time, the care and constraint even of white suspense are constraint.

4th. As to the treatment of slaves, I am well informed, and do not hesitate to say that there is

not a better provided body of laborers on earth than the negro slaves of the United States. In reply to ration of the line negro slaves of the United States. In reply to free States. your question—' Does slavery west of Georgia and ar laws, dri- in the south-west differ much as to severity from that in the eastern and central Southern States!'—
I say to you that slavery nowhere in the United ism in the North.

I agree they cannot remain very long in the slave
States. The end will be, that they must accept the terms of colonization, and go on the mission designed for them in Africa or elsewhere. Where else can they go? What else could have been done!

This question brings me to call your attention. See their masters' love for them, and see love for their masters. With white officers, fire! See their masters love for them, and see their love for their masters. With white officers, I would fight a regiment of them against any for-eign troops which could land on our shores. They are faithful and they are brave, and more disinterare faithful and they are brave, and more disinter-ested than the white man. They are joyous in tem-perament, and patient as their nerves are coarse and strong. The owners love their race and its qualities better than their pseudo friends, the ab-olitionists, do. Every adult slave around me has half a pound of cured bacon per day, corn meal without stint or measure of allowance, scale-fish in season, shell-fish nearly all the year, every vege-table and fruit of the season, and an abundance of such as they prefer planted and sown for them. Besides this, they have crops of their own, which Besides this, they have crops of their own, which they sell for their own use. Not one of them who is industrious can fail to have two or three dollars bor per day. They have their feast days and holi-days, and enjoy them more than the whites do. Here they have Easter and Whitsuntide, two days, a week after harvest, a day at August court, three and four days each during the camp-meeting sea-sons of the Methodist church, to which they mostgold, ly belong, and a week at Christmas, besides the half days of Saturdays in going to see their wives. I answer, No!—emphatically No! I desire every one of them, for their own sakes, as well as for

ed to see how much I had much I have left unsaid. how international house left unsaid.
Yours, respectfully,
HENRY A. WISE.

Rev. N. Adams, D. D., Boston

Abolition Scrape in Warwick County, Ind.

letter from Newburg, dated the 27th ult., says : A letter from Newburg, dated the 27th ult, says:

'Information reached here yesterday from Boonville, respecting a negro scrape, in which the abolitionists in that quarter took a conspicuous part. It appears that the negro was taken up as a runaway slave by C. M. Williams, and committed to jail for safe keeping. Mr. Williams had much difficulty in securing said negro, who resisted desperately, being encouraged to do so by those dangerous and meddlesome sympathisers. The negro has since been set at liberty, and a suit has been instituted against Williams and others for kidnapping. How it will terminate, I cannot possibly say. The black is undoubtedly a runaway slave.'

THE LIBERATOR

no Union with Slaveholder BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 22, 1850

AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSION THE CHOCTAW MISSION AND SLAVE

At the meeting of the American Board of Mini Hartford, on Thursday of last week, a so ed with the missions of the Chectaw Indiana

Dr. Dwight, (of Portland,) from the Comm Choctaws, Cherokees and Dakotas, repornot much success to relate among the Cho among the Cherokees, and some and Dakota band.

The Chectaw Council has forbidden the education slaves and slave children, under penalties; adh so forbidden 'abolitionists' to remain in the any of the missions. Here is their en

. No slaves or children of slaves shall be fault read or write, in or at any school or Nation, by any person whatsoever, or manner whatever, either as super school or academy in the Nation, under pain al from such school or removal out of the case the person offending is not a citizen of Nation.

Another provision is :-

It shall be the duty of the general super and trustees of schools to be vigilant in the pe of their functions, and promptly remove, or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for remove the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for remeal, as ing to the nature of the contracts between the Nation and the different Boards of Mission charge of public schools or neademies, any and a sons who may be connected therewith, who is known to be abolitionists, or who disseminate or at to disseminate, directly or indirectly, abolitics dor any other fanatical sentiments which, in the ion, are dangerous to the peace of the Chectar property of the chectar propert

It is difficult to account for the very new channel these laws, although their phraseology indicates the red men had help in drafting them.

The Board is recommended to decline to m their schools under these laws. Preaching is yet but should it be trammelled, the withdrawal of the sion is also recommended, The above laws apply to public schools ; but whether the missions be allowed to maintain private schools is doubtful. Is strife between the Dakota (Sioux) and Ojibwa fun ens to exterminate both tribes. A United States by punishing murders, under pretence of their war, death, is recommended.

Resolutions were subjoined, declining to opening schools under the Choctaw laws above-men endorsing the action of the mission.

Dr. Dwight repeated the substance of the reas to the character and origin of the new Choctar in The Prudential Committee have written to the Comgiving their views, especially upon the education

The missionaries are employed in the Chectar hlic Schools, by contract with the Nation. The legition, forbidding slaves to be taught to read or wen in a nation so civilized as the Choctaws, inadmissible the extent of the power of the Board. This legiting is anti-Christian and unjust. The question is, sin tially, whether the law of God, or of man, shall be obeyed. The legislation is wicked, outrageous as sult to God, horrible on earth.' The speaker promi eloquently and powerfully to portray the crimining depriving human beings of the privilege of resting Bible. He proceeded to show that no interference the liberty of preaching would be borne.

Rev. Dr. Joel Parker then spoke. He had not dis ed from the majority of the committee, so much at need a minority report. All here admit and dealers existence of slavery. The present question, howe does not imply the discussion of that whole sale. The present state of feeling results from a former len of Mr. Treat's, referred to above. The ejection of missionaries from the Choctaw nation will end the view connection of the Board with the subject of shore The Choctaw nation, though preventing slave in learning to read, do not prevent other religious into tion; and it would be expedient to give that, sain frain from the other.

Rev. Mr. Reed, of Richmond, Va., followed. The report of the committee does imply the discount of the whole subject. He (Mr. Reed) is not a Soulin

man, except by residence and Christian sympathy. The question is, whether those holding sla govern the mode of teaching them. But the spice

the audience was based upon a forbidding to preach The character of the language of the late Choose laws does not afford a fair presumption of foreign if The instruction of missionaries may account for the cessary degree of intelligence and accomplishment. The fact is, that the action of the Board is such M

look like domineering and unlawful intrusion is the gislation of the nation. The South will maintain its right of choosing th

structors of its slaves.

The principle of a report of yesterday, on the diri neans of spreading Christianity, and the instruction Christ, demand just such preaching as the Choca here will permit.

Again, he urged that a most ungene was thrown out in the report, to the effect that council had received assistance from without in mili those laws : and if untrue, it will be very injurio The invasion of these rights on the part of the Batt will be solemn work.

Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, then rose. The remain from the brother from Maryland were a great gratife tion. I am glad that he has had an opport saying what will be the warrant of his soundness s orthodoxy when he returns to his field of labor; that he has had an opportunity of showing that it not in the possibility of any ingenuity or rheteric throw any objection against the act of the Commit in this case. Unconsciously, he has misrepr true issue and facts before the Prudential Comm and by them reported to the Board. The simple is are these. The contract with the Choctaw nation reference to the schools was made by the American Board, as a corporate body, and not with its miniries. In prosecuting its mission of preaching the gas pel, it has come in collision with the institution of the very, or, rather, it has itself come in collision with the gospel. The missionaries have not meddled with pub tics, but have simply preached the gospel as serrante Jesus Christ, to all men, as they came in the " without distinction of class. There has been, indeed, statute on the books restricting this, but the missions ries, resting on the higher law, have not regarded But now there is a new law given, as in the Band the people, just as an act of Congress goes in the BE of the people. And this is, then, to us, who have he dealings with the Choctaw nation, a dictation as what we shall do or not do, without consulting us by forehand.

We do not deny their right to employ their schoolmasters. But suppose we carry the right a little farther, and let the slave select his own schoolmaster. The gentleman don't allow that right, but always sind one else must choose his schoolmaster. We do not di cuss slavery, but it is thrown in our way; pro-days ministers would not say that they will teach such school. We say we will stand by you, and cas do

Again, they have enacted a law, proscribing tionists. Could we get a definition of this word, would be worth the while to earry a case to the [: Supreme Court, in order to get it. Atolitic me on any man, from the Senate Chamber to b dramshop, that will use it for a double purpose. Is it Choctaw Statute Book, it is defined, 'he that teaches negro to read, write and sing, (it is not against the in in Virginia to sing,) in a meeting-house or a school SEPTEM

house, or cats at the sa. Now we see what the Che The brother from Virgi

intimated that others h this thing, and challenge nation is near Arkansas, which have just such law charitable in the supposi ed their red neighbors a laws? It is plain as the be preached to the result report of the committee is subject. By the guidan been conducting its missi will not compromise itsel Chancellor Walworth had been brought before

be an end to the session Prudential Committee if ous allusions were made lated to do injury. It is have been originated by superior education. Bu educated, educated by equal to legislators in copy laws without any the whole subject be lai Hon. Linus Child, a n gave, as he stated, a The arrangement was n missionaries took up t Now, the recent act of

limit the instruction un classes, and the Prud them that they can no these principles. Will Committee could carry An alteration has been the parties. Taking to question, then, the resp not go on. In the evening, (a ve Committee on the Choc port, through their c

the following resolution the following resolution
Resolved, That the I
to God, the wisdom an
appears from the docudential Committee are
sions among the Choci
ciples asserted by them
missions, reported to to
Resolved, That themittee, with the conouconduct the boarding
principles presented
Choctaw council, meet
Board.

Choctaw content,
Board.
Resolved, That the
his disciples to go and
the gospel to every cre
Christian missions, is
all the operations and
Board, and that while
taws are allowed, in it persons of whatever co have opportunity, and human character and tiently in their work. Dr. Dwight accomp

ed and earnest remark Dr. Bacon followed. port and resolutions, ance with the princip mony with the great r uted to the funds of t constituents. Here there arose a

ment in the report others gave their opin law was discussed in Dr. Joel Parker s contract to give up t they taught abolition ing abolitionists on v

mittee and the missie The resolution cal letter. The effect of islation, and throw o Dr. Barstow said England. There m were, not a minister tained, and New En Here was a move

put ; but the Chair very decided opinion no ways checked he Mr. Treat again s established schools teachers, and others regular schools on t laws were supposed against them. The

the language of the Dr. Dwight then it very clearly. A the house this morn as he walked down the one hand, ' Do firm; and on the harmony.' If we stand on our consc tion, with certain mittee has been re publication of that been well known fi

son with the policy do not shrink from the sanction of this it is to be condemn Dr. Bacon gave will work. Taken mean nothing else on these premises. the American Bos that guide this po nineteenth centur cannot sacrifice m sake of retaining solemnity. I hav

Rev. Mr. Reed, of the report. Dr. Riddel, of ! Dr. Patten tho the report. We which can every timent of the Ear The Board owes i

President Fre ole matter w 1848,-Dr. Tyle Dr. Pomroy se not feel constrai God, to do so ; such a dispositio the friends of th

Dr. Lyman Be nity to secure to and if they did : never have anot

Finally, the in, and the reso from motives (The Missouri Slave-Catchers .- On Monday.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 15 .- The cholera he

Belize, Honduras, has been nearly de

Hartford, Sept. 16-Luzeine Rea, who has

The Emigrants Aid Society will pay a

as H. Webb, Secretary, at Boston. So says the

Warlike.-The steamers Gipsey and Mary

Foley, arrived on Saturday, brought down from Baton Rouge fifteen guns, the weight of each, which is 9930 lbs. We understand that their destination is Key West.

It is also said that a large quantity of powder has been or is being shipped to the same point. These shipments are being made in pursuance of orders from the War Department.—N. O. Am. Buil., 11th.

Colored Physicians .- Two colored men.

Normal School at Salem .- The fourth State

Normal School at Salem.—Ine fourth State
Normal School, located at Salem, was dedicated on
Thursday. The dedication address was delivered by
Hon. George S. Boutwell, and speeches were also made
by Mayor Andrews, Governor Washburn, President
Walker, of Harvard University, Professor Felton, Hon.
Asahel Huntington, Hon. C. W. Upham, Nathan Bishop, Esq., of Salem, Gen. H. A. Oliver, of Lawrence,
Hon. Isaac Davis, Judge White and Dr. Sears.

A young man and young woman were

Fund among the rocks, near the Falls, at Patterson, N. J., on Monday morning, where they had lain all night, having fallen down a precipice the night previous. The woman had both her legs and one arm broken, and the man had his back and ribs broken, and was otherwise

One Thousand Lives Lost!—The clipper barque Mermaid, arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong, brought news that two ships bound to California with Chinese immigrants, had been lost in the Chineses, together with one thousand of their passengers.

Marshfield.—The amount realized from the rooseds of the Marshfield Fair, after paying expenses,

Policeman Thomas Roberts, of Cincin

to Kansas en route, adapted to a popular melody, or national tune. Communications to be addressed to

ng, to be sung by Emig

stroyed by fire. One hundred and fifty houses \$500,000 worth of property have been destroyed.

ze of \$50 for the best s

s. che brother from Virginia is sensitive, because it was this thing, and chanteness, and is surrounded with States nation is near arangona, once in surrounted with States which have just such laws; and is there any thing un-

the whole subject be laid on the table.

Hon. Linus Child, a member of the Committee, then Now, the recent act of the Choctaw nation has been to limit the instruction under that arrangement to certain them that they can no longer conduct the schools on of all classes. these principles. Will any one say that the Prudential Committee could carry on the schools consistently? An alteration has been made, without consulting one of the parties. Taking a merely business view of the nuestion, then, the response will be, the Committee can-Adjourned.

In the evening, (a very large audience present,) the Committee on the Choctaw mission submitted their report, through their chairman, Dr. Dwight, to which the following resolutions were appended :-

Resolved. That the Board acknowledge with gratitude Resolved, That he hoard acanonicage with gractude to God, the windom and fidelity with which, so far as appears from the documents submitted to us, the Pru-dential Committee are adjusting and directing the miscious among the Choctaws, in conformity with the prin-

eions among the Choctaws, in conformity with the prin-ciples ascerted by them in the correspondence with these missions, reported to the Board in 1848. Resolved, That the decision of the Prudential Com-mitte, with the concurrence of the missionaries, not to sondact the boarding schools, in conformity with the principles presented by the recent legislation of the Choctaw council, meets the cordial approbation of the

Board.
Resolved, That the commission given by Christ to
his disciples to go and teach all nations, and to preach
the gaspel to every creature, which is the warrant of
Christian missions, is to be respected and obeyed in
all the operations and by all the missionaries of the ard, and that while our missionavies among the Choctawa are allowed, in fact, to preach the gospel to all persons of whatever complexion and condition, as they persons of whatever complexion and condition, as they have opportunity, and preach it in all its applications to human character and duty, they are to continue patiently in their work.

Dr. Dwight accompanied his report with a few decided and earnest remarks.

Dr. Bacon followed, urging the adoption of the re port and resolutions, as being in themselves in accordance with the principles of righteousness, and in harmony with the great mass of the churches who contributed to the funds of the Board, and who were truly its

Here there arose a misunderstanding as to the tend of the Chectaw law, which was drawn out by a statement in the report which was not exactly correct. Chancellor Walworth, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen and others cave their oninions on the interpretation, and the law was discussed in full with a great deal of spirit.

contract to give up the schools on six months' notice, if they taught abolitionism. They were charged with heing abolitionists on very slight grounds. [Very true !] mittee and the missionaries.

The resolution calls upon us to endorse a particular letter. The effect of it will be to draw out further leg-

Dr. Barstow said, This can't be received in New England. There must be no retrogression; if there tained, and New England would be lost to the Board. put; but the Chairman, in a few words, expressed a horses! Are not slaves things? tery decided opinion that free discussion should be in no ways checked here.

Mr. Treat again stated that the missionaries had not established schools among the blacks; but some of the DEAR MR. GARRISON: the language of their legislation.

ration of consequences in my decisions.

Rev. Mr. Reed, of Richmond, opposed the adoption of the report.

Dr. Tyler moved to strike off the resolutions. Dr. Riddel, of Pittsburgh, followed on the same side. The Board owes it to God and to man to define its posi-

President Frelinghuysen recommended leaving the whole matter with the Prudential Committee, as in 1848,-Dr. Tyler noquiescing in the suggestion.

Dr. Pomroy said he would not say a word, did he such a disposition of the matter would not barmonize the friends of the Board.

Dr. Lyman Beecher said they now had an opportuherer have another opportunity.

Finally, the report of the Committee was concurred

it, and the resolutions adopted—three to one. The Prudential Committee at first declined voting from motives of delicacy, but on requisition of the Chair, they all voted in the majority—thus showing their

house, or cats at the same table, is an abolitionist.' SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MEETING IN MANCHESTER, N. H.

of their red neugmans.

It is plain as the skies, that the gospel is not to best modes of effecting the overthrow of this terrible system of wrong and outrage. Our platform is free to system of wrong and outrage. Friend Remond was quite unwell; but if the flesh Chanceller Walworth regretted that these resolutions had been brought before the Board, as now there would be an end to the session, and it matters little to the session, and it matters little to the session, and it matters little to the service and committee if it is passed or not. Mischiever allowious were made, and the report itself is ealousted to to injury. It is said that those laws could not their cheering presence and valuable counsel, as far as prescripted by the Choctaws, but indicate a prescription of the colored people in a Christian and Republican land. have been originated by the Choctaws, but indicate a superior education. But this is not the case. They are clusted, educated by our missionaries, till they are clusted educated. equated, educated, educated of such as are outled the legislators in other States; and they could but we strongly solicit the attendance of such as are yet only partially interested in the subject, or have yet but few, if any, that have done more good. to learn what connection the North sustains with the South in relation to slavery, or imagine that, individually, they have no responsibility whatever for the continuance of that 'sum of all villanies' in our otherthe arrangement of the achools. Wise favored land. The struggle in which we are en-

Distinguished speakers from various parts of the we faint not." country wil! be present: and the proverbial hospital-ity of the liberty-loving citizens of Syracuse will be extended, to the extent of their ability, to such as may come from a distance.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Secretaries.

EXTRAORDINARY CORRESPONDENCE

Nehemiah Adams, D. D., of Boston, and the Hon. (!!) tions on American slavery, created a lively interest.

Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, on the subject of slavery. First, as to the Recerend Doctor Adams. He is a lineal descendant, in spirit, of the ancient Soribes and Pharisees, who preferred Barabbas to Jesus, branding the latter as a blasphemer, as one having a devil, and eminently deserving of crucifixion. A bigot of the uarrowest cast,—a sleck, canting, jesuitical and blind leader of the blind, —an inflexible opponent of every unpopular reform, and at the same time a trimmer and but wishing to afford Dr. Pennington the opportunity to time-erver of the most prudent character,—his profes-sion of Christianity is a satire upon all that is sacred, ferred to were read by Mr. Samuel Jones, viz.: sion of Christianity is a satire upon all that is sacred, and his claim to be a minister of Him who was willing to be made of no reputation, and who was 'despised and rejected of men,' a cool imposture. His enmity to the anti-slavery cause has been unmitigated from the beginning. 'Mr. Adams,' says the Worcester Spy, 'is one of the most canting, pro-slavery priests in New England. He is the Boston clergyman who publicly thanked God for the horrible butcheries in Mexico, during the war with that Benublic.' In one of his sacretic to were read by Mr. Samuel Jones, viz.:

'Resolved, That without any reference to the action of previous General Assemblies, by any portion of our Church, our relations to slavery in this country, is undesirable and inexpedient. Committing this whole subject, therefore, to the government of Eternal Providence, we commend to our churches to offer uncessing prayer for our country in all its interests.' ing the war with that Republic.' In one of his sermons, he declared that the Golden Rule is not at all times obligatory, but must give way to exceptional cases! Of course, it is not strange that such a man (?) should send such a sneaking letter to a Virginia fillibuster, demagogue, duellist and man-thief, on a questional cases." The resolution was then passed."

ever more ludicrously misnamed. Read his Reply! It remarking that whatever resolutions were passed, they is both a literary and a moral curiosity—infernally should not bind his conscience. The version of the matter as just read was given by a pro-slavery reporter. product, transcendantly incoherent, intensely egotistical, horrigated perverse, brutally ill-mannered, and full of unmitigated that when the question was first proposed by Mr. Johnfalsehood, cant and rascality. We have printed it verballous, with all its italics, which excellently serve to fix the attention of the reader upon the consummate as-surance, folly and wickedness of the writer. It has one the usefulness of those men of God, who were making redeeming feature—its defence of the diabolical system great sacrifices for humanity, would feel rebuked, &c. of slavery, as a righteous institution, is unblushing and Mr. Johnson rejoined, that he had done what he did were, not a minister in the Granite State could be re- unequivocal. He tells his sneaking interrogator, that from a sense of duty, and that he had determined to do it is as impertinent for him to concern himself about it, though the house should fall upon him. the welfare of Mr. Wise's slaves, as it would be for him Lywn whole subject on the table, which he wished to have to be solicitous about the treatment of Mr. Wise's a resident of New York State,) detailed, with heart-

LETTER FROM W. W. BROWN.

tenchers, and others, have been accustomed to hold ir- Having failed in getting a passage in the next Bos- right and duty of the slaves to declare their independregular schools on the Sabbath for slaves, and the new ton steamer, owing to the berths being all occupied. I ence of the slaveholder or the slave-hunter, at the exlars were supposed to have been directed particularly have taken passage in the steamship 'City of Manches- pense of life, if need be. The man who would not sacagainst them. The Choctaws were not very precise in ter,' which leaves Liverpool on the 6th of September, rifice his enemy's life to secure his freedom deserved to and unless some accident occurs, I shall arrive at Phil- remain a slave. Dr. Dwight then commented on the law, explaining adelphia on or about the 20th of the month. After an LEWIS and MILTON CLARK are descendants of an old If very clearly. As to the first resolution. On leaving absence of more than five years from the United States, revolutionary soldier, who fought on Bunker Hill and the house this morning, he had been spoken to by many
as he walked down the steps and through the aisle—on
the one hand, "Don't give up that resolution—stand

I look with a degree of interest to the time when I shall
again have the privilege of shaking hands with those
noble spirits whose faces I have so often seen in public
culiar institution." firm; and on the other, Do yield, and let us have meetings, and whose voices have so often welcomed me Mr. Clark paid a feeling tribute to his friend and the harmony.' If we desire to please all, without reference in private. But, oh! the change that must have taken devoted anti-slavery advocate, HENRY BIBB. to our consciences, we shall please few. No! we must place during these five years! When I look round me LEWIS HAYDEN, by some facts in his own Kentucky stand on our consciences. We must retain the resolution, with certain modifications. The Prudential Com- and who are now grown up, and many who were enjoy- speaker's graphic pictures of slavery. At his suggestion, mittee has been re-elected five or six times since the ing health that are now in their graves, it causes me to tion, a committee was nominated to report suitable respublication of that correspondence, and its action has feel that, on my return to America, I shall look in vain olutions, commemorative of the life and labors of HEN en well known from year to year to have been in uni- for numbers of faces that I have so often seen, and BY BIRR, late Editor of the Voice of the Pugitive. and with the policy there laid down. The Committee hands that I have so frequently pressed. Although I Boston, Sept. 19, 1854. do not shrink from the responsibility of recommending have travelled more than twenty thousand miles, the sanction of this well-known policy to the Board. If through the British empire, and delivered more than a it is to be condemned, we have not the responsibility. thousand lectures, besides attending public meetings, cal Brothers, assisted by Miss Allen, were greeted by a Dr. Bacon gave an illustration of the way this law the time seems short. I have been more than once in brilliant audience at their opening Concert on Tuesday will work. Taken in its historical construction, it can nearly every town in the kingdom, and have made the evening last. mean nothing else than this—' No slave shall be taught
on these premises.' Does any one pretend to say that
the American bear that I look forward
the American bear that I look forward bear t the American Board does not approve of the principles that guide this policy? It is not true to say so. If there are those who would proclaim a new gospel of the nineteenth century, based on the system of slavery, I cannot marrifice my verdict to please them, or for the sake of retaining their interface and the say so that the first of the cause of my cannot marrifice my verdict to please them, or for the sake of retaining their interface and approve of the principles to the day when I must bid farewell to a country that to the praise awarded by critics as the 'Strakosh of America.' Improvement, indeed, has been the motto of the family, and, whether their performances are vocal or instrumental, classic or humorous, and it is with a palpitating heart that I look forward to the praise awarded by critics as the 'Strakosh of America.' Improvement, indeed, has been the motto of the family, and, whether their performances are vocal or instrumental, classic or humorous, and it is with a palpitating heart that I look forward to the praise awarded by critics as the 'Strakosh of America.' Improvement, indeed, has been the motto of the family, and, whether their performances are vocal or instrumental, classic or humorous, and it is with a palpitating heart that I look forward to the praise awarded by critics as the 'Strakosh of America.' aske of retaining their support; and I say it with all of great service to me in enabling me to give my stay is limited in this city, we hope a hall will be sesolemnity. I have long guarded my mind against any daughters an education, that I could not have given cured in a central locality, and their efforts be rewardthem in the United States, and affording me an oppor- ed by a thronged assembly, disposed to appreciate the tunity of forming a more just idea of the governments musical genius of the Luca Family, who, if they were

I leave my daughters here for a time; the youngest Dr. Patten thought the resolutions were essential to to continue her studies in France, the eldest as a the report. We should adopt a plain, clear position, teacher in England. In quitting Great Britain, I am Barbarities on our last page, and which can every where be understood. The whole senteacher in England. In quitting Great Britain, I am Barbarities on our last page, and the instructive and when the people of this country were more eager to

bot feel constrained, from a sense of responsibility to God, to do so; but he must say that, in his judgment, know of none more devoted, or who would make greatened as disposition of the matter would not harmonize or sacrifices for the slave, than Mr. Estlin. I need not the friends of the Barre. hity to secure to the Board the churches of the West, Theirs is indeed a life of usefulness. But when I see and if they did not act now, in his judgment they would you, I can tell you more of them and their sacrifices.

> the hand, I must conclude with Yours, very truly,

W. WELLS BROWN.

[Mr. Brown will be warmly welcomed on his ardesire to have the manction of the Board to their policy. rival by his numerous friends.]—Ed. Lib.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON In accordance with a vote presed at the annual Mr. C. L. REMOND and myself held a meeting in the meeting of the American A. S. Society in New York, City Hall in Manchester, on Sunday, the 10th inst. In in SYRACUSE, N. Y., on FRIDAY, September 29, so that the notice was quite imperfect, and our meeting (commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.,) to which all who charitable in the supposition that they may have advis-charitable in the supposition that they may have advis-ted the supposition that they may have advis-charitable in the supposition that they may have advis-ted the supposition that the s

be preached to the reads of production of the committee is all the Board can say on this report of the committee is all the Board can say on this subject. By the guidance of God, the committee has subject. By the guidance of God, the committee has their apologists, as well as to those who are for the immediate liberation of all in bondage—as we believe our ed lasting good in the minds of many that heard him. mediate increasion of all in bondage—as we believe our cause to be holy and invincible, our principles eternal and immutable, and our measures wise and effective.

The compromise itself with that iniquity.

The cause to be holy and invincible, our principles eternal and immutable, and our measures wise and effective.

gaged is neither sectional nor complexional, but broad as the whole country, relating to MAN as distinguished of faith, the cause of human rights never presented a lasses, and the Prudential Committee have notified from the neurs, and seeking the liberty and happiness firmer foundation or a better hope. Let us not be weary in well-doing, for in due time we shall reap if

For God and Humanity, A. T. FOSS.

MEETING AT SOUTHAC ST. CHURCH. On Monday evening last, a large audience was attracted to the Southac street Baptist Church, to hear an anti-slavery lecture from Rev. J. W. C. PENNINGTON of New York.

In the course of his lecture, Dr. Pennington narrated his experience as a slave, some incidents of his escape, and also gave a history of the rendition of his brother and two nephews to slavery by a New York A large portion of our inside form is occupied with a Commissioner, and their redemption therefrom by aid of most extraordinary Correspondence between the Rev. the benevolent. These facts, together with his reflec-

At the conclusion of Dr. P's remarks, ROBERT JOHN-

tion as plain as the noon-day sun; and very summarily is he snubbed by the haughty Virginian, and told to mind his own business!

Dr. Pennington replied, that, with the exception of himself, that Presbytery was composed of white men, and that a colored man should not be blamed for their As for the Honorable Henry A. Wise, no man was faults. When the resolution was offered, he opposed it,

moving eloquence, a portion of his own sufferings, and those of his brothers and sisters, as American bondmen and bondwomen; exonerating the slaves from the LONDON, Aug. 29, 1854. | charges of theft, &c. &c., so often preferred against them. How can a chattel steal? He defended the

CONCERT BY THE LUCA FAMILY. This trio of Musi

and people of Europe than I could otherwise have other than colored Americans, would soon win their way to triumphant success.

Do not fail to read the terrible record of Southern

hear of the wrongs of the American slave than at the present time; and should Mr. Pillsbury's health permit, I am sure he will accomplish much for the cause.

I regret that ill health has for some months deprived the cause of the services of John B. Estlin, Esq. Of all philanthropists whom I have met in this land, I know of none more devoted, or who would make greater ascrifices for the slave, than Mr. Estlin. I need not say, that in all his good works, he has a valuable coadjutor in his amiable and accomplished daughter. Theirs is indeed a life of usefulness. But when I see you, I can tell you more of them and their sacrifices, than I have time now to put on paper.

With the hope that I shall in a few days take you by the hand, I must conclude with A FUGIFIVE SLAVE CASE-A VILLANOUS CAPTAIN .-Holmes Hole seren days—so great was made an officer, the slave, understanding what was going on, made his escape from the vessel in one of the boats, neither of which was afterwards heard of by the Franklin. This Capt. Cook should be passed fromd, while the citizens of Bath should be praised for their promptness and patrioticm.—Commonwealth, Thursday. ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR.

The Weymouth Female Anti-Slavery Society will hold its annual FAIR at the Hall of Mr. Wales's Hotel at the 11th inst., as we learn from a Chicago paper, the three persons who had attempted to arrest a fugitive slave in that city on the day previous, without legal authority, were brought before Justice De Wolf, to an-

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR.

The Weymouth Female Anti-Slavery Society will hold the lith inst., as we learn from a Chicago paper, the three persons who had attempted to arrest a fagility, were brought before Justice De Wolf, to a warrant charging them with 'an assault with deadly weapons, with intent to infile personal injuit of the week, elosing on the evening of substance of their testimony was as follows: —The theory of the substance of their testimony was as follows:—The work of the prisoners, named John Buchanan, (the alieged owner), George Buchanan and William Grant, seized a neglection on the view of the prisoners and the work of the prisoners of the restring of a stree, but they held on to him, and pulled him back. He caught hold of a stree, but they held on to him, and pulled him back. He caught hold of a stree, but they held on to him, and pulled him back. He caught hold of a stree, but they held on the him, and pulled him back. He caught hold of a stree, but they held on the him, and pulled him back. He caught hold of a stree, but they held on the him, and pulled him back. He caught hold of a stree, but they held on the him, and pulled him back. He caught hold of a stree, but they held on the him and him, but without effect. He turned down an alley, and ran into a house. By this time, an excited error of a had collected, and the three men who had pursued the negro were obliged to seek refuge in the 'Young American and the him, but without effect. He turned down an alley, and ran into a house By this time, an excited error of the prisoners was postponed until Wednesday afternoon, the long of the country will be common and the street of the him. The counsel for the prosecution informed the court was a substantial to bail, in \$1000 each.

The Chicago Divinal, speaking of the outrage personers was postponed until Wednesday afternoon, the long of the country will be conserved by the prosecution informed the court has to been attempted during the present attent of public have been attempted to carry off a colored m

The Chicago Tribune of the 12th says:—'In company with four other fugitive slaves, Turner left this city on Sunday evening, on the Chicago branch of the Underground Railroad for Canada—the land of freedom;

LIBERTY PARTY STATE CONVENTION!

The Liberty Party of the State of New York will hold its Nominating Convention on Thursday, the 28th day of September, in the city of Syracuse. The Convention will commence at 2 o'clock, A. M.

The signs of the times forbid the dissolution of this party. No other party is prepared to fight the great battle of freedom on the ground that Slavery cannot be legalized. Let all who believe that Slavery is too monstrous a wrong to be legalized, come together on that maintain that it

TIMOTHY STOWE, J. C. HARRINGTON, W. W. CHAPMAN, State Committee

REFORM CONVENTION.

rennsymma Medical College.—The 5th annual report of this institution, established in Philadelphia, gives a list of thirty students, two of whom are studying under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Ladice? Medical Missionary Society, intending to become missionary physicians. At the third annual commencement, the degree of M. D. was conferred on five ladies. On that occasion, the valedictorian in addressing the graduation degree of M. D. was conferred on five indies. On that occasion, the valedictorian, in addressing the graduating class, stated, as an encouragement in the cause of female education, that the number of female physicians now in actual demand in our country, is not less than five thousand.

REFORM CONVENTION.

A Convention of the friends of Reform and Human Progress will be held in Peterboro', N. Y., commencing on Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1854, and continuing during four consecutive days. The friends of equal rights, and of the removal of existing wrongs, everywhere, are respect fully invited to attend and take part in the proceed curred in this city last night, between two large parties of Americans and Irishmen, the former being mostly armed with pistols, and the latter with muskets. A great many persons were wounded, and some three or four were killed on the spot. The military were called out, but too late to be of any service, comparative quiet having been restored before they made their appearance.

The fully invited to attend and take part in the proceedings. A. J. Davis has promised to attend, and many other eminent persons have been invited, and will doubtless be in attendance. Free and full discussion upon all topics in which mankind are interested, may be expected, especially Spiritualism, Anti-Slavery, Temperance, and Woman's Rights.

Peterboro', Sept. 16, 1854. New Orleans, Sept. 12 .- A terrible riot oc-

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT LINESVILLE. Baltimore, Sept. 15.—A despatch from A. Fiske, Secretary of the Belief Committee at Columbia, says there were forty more deaths by the prevailing epidemio to-day. An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at Linesville, Crawford County, Pa., commencing on Friday, the 29th day of September instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Baptist meeting-house.

broken out here with great violence. It is impossible to give the number of cases, but there have been 55 deaths during the last 36 hours. Some of our well-known citizens were carried off after but three or four hours' sickness. ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN BARRE. A quarterly meeting of the Worcester North Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Barre, commencing on Saturday evening, the 23d inst., and continuing through the following day.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, A. T. Foss, and other able advocates of freedom will address the meeting. Deaths by Yellow Fever at Charleston and

D. M. ALLEN, Sec'u.

Sarannah.—The deaths at Savannah on Tuesday were fifty-one, on Wednesday thirty-five, and on Thursday, thirty-four.

An order was received at Macon for fifty coffins and five hundred pounds of bread daily for Savannah.

At Charleston, on Wednesday, there were twenty-one deaths by the fever, and on Thursday nineteen. NATHANIEL H. WHITING and LEWIS FORD, Agents of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will hold meetings in PLYMPTON, on Sanday next, Sept. 24, at the usual hours, day and evening.

Also, at PLYMOUTH, as follows :-At the Wellington School-house, Sat. ev'ng, Sept. 30.
"North School-house, Sunday, A. M.,
At Leyden Hall, Sunday P. M. and evening,
Oct. 1.

LORING MOODY will lecture on Slavery in been for seventeen years a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, died very suddenly, this morning, at Meredith Bridge, "......Sunday, "

> PORTRAIT OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. The long-looked-for Portrait of this eloquent anti

slavery advocate will soon be furnished to subscribers It is in the same style, and will be sold at the same price, as Mr. Garrison's. Subscriptions received at 2: Cornhill. WM. C. NELL. Dr. J. H. Snowden, and Dr. Daniel Laing, Jr., both thoroughly educated physicians, under the care and expense of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, have sailed for Liberia in the 'Sophia Walker,' the one to be employed at Sinou, and the other on the St. Paul's river, to attend to the newly-arrived emigrants during their acclimation; so that there are now four regular physicians in the employ of the American Colonization Society in Liberia.

WANTED—A good colored girl, from 12 to 15 years of age, in a family out of the city, where, if mutually satisfactory, she will be adopted as one of the

Opportunities wanted for travelling with families by ompetent colored women. competent colored women.

Now is the time for colored women and girls to procure excellent family situations.

Apply immediately to
Sept., 1854.

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornbill.

WANTED—A colored woman as Housekeeper in a Water-Cure Establishment. Apply, immediately, to WM. C. NELL,

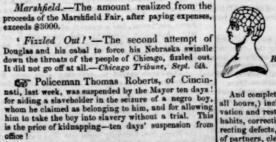
A competent person wishes a situation as porter a store, or to travel with a gentleman.

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

WANTED—A good place for two colored children, one a boy seven years old, and the other a girl of five years—until they become of age.

Apply at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.

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Correct Examinations, control of the control of the

PEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SESSION OF 1854-5. THE Fifth Annual Course of Lectures in this, the first, and, so far, the only regularly chartered Female Medical College in the world, will commence on Saturday, September 20th, 1854, and continue five months and a half, (twenty-three weeks,) closing on Saturday, March 12th, 1855.

This is the longest session adopted by any Medical College in the United States.

FACULTY. David J. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and

David J. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Ellwood Harvey, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Ann Preston, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

Edwin Fussell, M. D., Professor of Anntomy.

Mark G. Kerr, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

Kersey G. Thomas, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

Ellwood Harvey, M. D., Professor of Obstetries and Diseases of Women and Children.

William Elder, M. D., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

Almira L. Fowler, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and

For terms, copies of the Annual Announcement, or for further information, application may be made to DAVID J. JOHNSON, M. D.,

Dean of the Faculty, Dean of the Faculty, 229, Arch Street, Philadelphia Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1854.

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PAPERS FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF AN AMERICAN MINISTER!

UNLIKE any of the previous works in relation to the Pastor and People, this book is not designed to show the pecuniary trial to which the clergy are subjected, but the difficulties they encounter from the various classes of which societies are composed, in carrying out the great reforms of the present day.

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tias.
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edger.

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38 and 40, Cornhill, Boston Astounding Disclosures!

AMERICAN LAWS AMERICAN COURTS. IN THE YEAR 1854.

WE have just published a work which must astonish the civilized world. It is the PERSONAL NARRATIVE

-OF-MRS. MARGARET DOUGLASS, A SOUTHERN WOMAN

Who was imprisoned one month in the common jail in Norfolk, under the laws of Virginia, for the CRIME OF TEACHING FREE COLORED CHI DREN TO READ!!!

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ANTHONY BURNS'S FAREWELL TO BOSTON. June 2, 1854.

A POEM SET TO MUSIC BY J. W. JUST PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., No. 117 WASHINGTON STREET.
Sept. 8. 3wis

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OLIVER DITSON. MUSIC PUBLISHER, 115 WASHINGTON STREET.

Despotism in America. BY RICHARD HILDRETH, ESC.

IF any man doubts the fact, that the most grinding tyranny upon which the sun shines, exists in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, let him read this

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POETRY.

From the Vermont Tribune.

I come, on the breath of morning I haste,

From the dewy mend and the desert waste,

From the tiny flower that wakes at morn;

On the zephyr's wings I am gently borne, From the voice of the carrolling bird I come, In the breast of each freeman I make my hor

From the verdant fields, the bleating flocks,

From the towering pine that eradles the wind,

The thick-woven forest that shelters the hind; From the lofty Green Mountains I come, I come,

In the breast of each freeman I make my home.

I come from the rill, the river, the main,

In the entaract flow I'm re-echoed again;

On the wings of the fleeting winds I come,

I come as the Pilgrim's voice once more,

In the breast of each freeman I make my home.

In the waves that lash Plymouth's rock-bound shore I come from the fields with the battle made red,

I come from the graves of the veteran dead :

In the breast of each freeman I crave a home.

Yea, I come from the isles of the fathomless sea,

From Vernon's Mount with tears I come;

I come on the winds so tameless and free,

I come from the hand that created the sod,

I come at the glorious mandate of God, From the mighty God, in his voice I come,

He that created from darkness the light.

The whirlwind wild, or hot simoon! In the power of his might I come, I come,

Till creation is mine, my limitless home.

We cross the prairie, as of old The Pilgrims crossed the sea, To make the West, as they the East, The homestead of the free

We go to rear a wall of men

On freedom's Southern line.

And plant beside the cotton tree

The rugged Northern pine!

Is on us as we go.

We're flowing from our native hills, As our free rivers flow; The blessing of our mother land

We go to plant her common schools

And give the Sabbaths of the wild

No pause, no rest, save where the streams

Upbearing, like the ark of old.

That feed the Kansas run,

Save where our pilgrim gonfalon

Shall flout the setting sun!

Our fathers swept the sea,

The homestead of the free

We'll sweep the prairie, as of old

And make the West, as they the East,

THE PREEMEN'S SONG.

Tunn- Scots who hae wi' Wallace bled.'

Men, who bear the Pilgrims' name, Men, who love your country's fame, Can you brook your country's shame,

Traitors, shaped in Southern mould, Have our honest birthright sold;

Wolves are set to guard our fold; Shame ! Democracy !

Furious fights the Northern bear;

Woe to those who rouse his ire; Let them turn and flee.

Proper our mountains in the North

Freedom's legions sally forth, Shouting o'er the trembling earth,

Raise the standard in the van,

Sacred to the Rights of Man;

Tyrants! meet us, if ve can! We are ready, now.

Ere a score of years be past, Slavery shall breathe her last;

Spike the colors to the mast:

Hugeah for Liberty !

Let folks say what they will; To silver scour a pewter cup,

Who said, 'Train up a child,'

A man of mark, who fain would pass

It isn't all in 'bringing up,'

It will be pewter still.

E'en he of old, wise Solomon,

If I mistake not, bad a son Proved rattle-brained and wild.

For lord of sea and land,

May have the training of a sen.

Of college and of school,

Than just a decent fool.

Another, raised by Penury Upon her bitter bread,

He'll fan it to a flame,

And bring him up full grand;

Yet, after all, may make no more

Whose road to knowledge is like that

The good to heaven must tread,

Has got a spark of Nature's light,

Till in its burning letters bright

The world may read his name

Let folks say what they will;

Neglect may dim a silver cup-

Some rascals had been honest men,-

From the New Haven Register.

REQUIEM.

For the night which betokened no morrow.

For the cloud which was chary of rain :

If it were all in 'bringing up,'

In counsel and restraint,

I'd been myself a saint. O! 'tis n't all in 'bringing up.

It will be silver still.

Thou wert aweary, beloved !

Weary with watching and pain

As settles the hush of the gloaming To solitude holy and deep,

Benignly, our Father delighted To give thee, beloved, His sleep.

And so gentle beside the ' still waters.

How did he beckon thee there! Evermore shielded from danger,

Therefore we say, 'She is yonder!' Not that our Eleanor died.

Thou wert athirst, my beloved ! Wan with the fever of care,

Beautiful spirit, abide!

May give him all the wealth of lore,

IT ISN'T ALL IN BRINGING UP.

Death to slavery !

Chains and slavery?

Hunted in his native lair,

On distant prairie-swells,

The music of her bells.

The Bible in our van. We go to test the truth of God

THE KANSAS EMIGRANTS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

In the breast of each freeman I make my hom

Created and holds me in the power of his might; No tyrant can tame me; might fetter as soon

I come in the voice of the tempest dark,

I come in the lightning's vivid spark;

The vales, the hills, and the craggy rocks,

SPIRIT OF PREEDOM.

THE L

e directed, (POST PAID Advertisements The Agents of asylvania and Ohio rised to receive subs The following ge Committee, but are no of the paper, viz :--WENDELL PHILLIPS.

In the columns ery question are imp WM. LLOYD

VOL. X

THE MASSACH STATE We publish below oil, Whig, Know N

Grass Convention, co Whigs, with the odds few renegade Demo rhose presence the urged, and for all of less and independen These Whig Repu rats have no eyes, They may change the so long as they retain be known whenever and cars will cause what skin he assum that the Whigs of th that the Whigs of the office with the untire Northern White more spect for himself, the this interests and Are these men ber that millions of Soudle spectators, and trines, and unite with the special specia gainst themselves ! to be of good cheer rere auspicious, an ast, face to face, 'cal Ve have seen it fac of the memory of mand the freeman who s aspect. He is price, and contempla

his essential ingred edding of old skin f giving three che fear not bones and with souls to g with spirits mean on the and constitute of liberty to perponly fit to be throw Well may such s rusades with Back ing it expedient to of citizens going in all other constitut slavery; for, as su when the Backbone reception warm ar feathers, softened ern sun, will cover Constitutional rig

Can the Whigs form such as was c Republican Conver

And add to ther

South, strengther tion and the Unic and religion on that fanatical for io the grasss, wit

In the same he above diatribe. of human beings w Extensive sale of

slaves, stocks, i I offer at pri lst day of No tocks, implement without reserve, farm called Diffi opposite Hanover but the right to l also offer for rovements now run of from six and Sycamore G acres. Should loth January, a looking and hea herds, flocks, in ing a good Engi

Cutters.) and farms, will be a wise the farms, sold at auction

reserve, togethe and engravings. One-third of ter to be held de to be paid and Slaves who dee in families. A

of these farms i July 4. A large sale of

REFUGE O From the Rich

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'To bring back t Government to the r peal the fugitive sho of slavery in Kansar in all Territories; te any more slave Stat of Columbia; to pre zens going into othe constitutional measurements

slaves from their We hope, ins Amasa Walker, a fight, to wit: against ' Freedom there will be the

No person is expected to take a likeness that is not perfectly satisfactory.

Remember the old place, 36 Washington stress, near Cornhill.

West India Emancipation.

Speech by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, delivered stablington, Mass., on the First Day of August, 1854, on the subject of West India Emancipation. Price, single copy, 6 cents; per dozen, 50 cents-at cost pl cheap distribution. It makes a neatly printed 48 pages. It takes a survey of the great struggle in England, for the abolition of British Colonial slaver, from its commencement to its termination-cribits the behavior of the West India planters—shows her the behavior of the West India planters—shows her the behavior of the structure. missionaries were expelled from Jamaica, and ber chapels destroyed, and what have been the results of the Act of Emancipation—&c. &c.

A FRESH SUPPLY. THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

FOR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and by Bela Marsh, 16 Franklin street, the 'Great Discussion on the Origin, Character and Tendency of the Bible, between Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January last. Price, 31 ets. single—\$1.00 for 4 copies.

A N Establishment of this character has commended Harwich, under the direction of GILBERT SHIPS, Proprietor, W. FELCH, Physician, and Miss ELLES M. Address, Dr. W. FELDE, Harwich Port, Mass.

ON THE Rendition of Anthony Burns.

THE following publications on this atrocious off-rage on the rights of man and the law of God sro or sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill:— The New Crime against Humanity'—A sermon by Theodore Parker. Price 25 cts.

The Rendition of Anthony Burns. Its Causes and Consequences.' A discourse by James Freeman Clarke. Price 10 cents.

armed with a heavy billet of white oak, who felled him, and continued to beat him until his face and head were crushed to a shapeless, hideous mass, which could not be recognized by his nearest friends. The negro then returned to the house, boasting of the murderous deed he had perpetrated, and stated that he had 'killed the d—d rascal, as he had long intended to do, and had left him weltering in his brains,' &c. He was immediately arrested, and the indignant purpose at first was to hang him instantly that night. Others urged more deliberation. Runners were sent throughout the section to assemble the citizens. A large number of planters from the vicinity convened in the morning, who thoroughly and dispassionately investigated all the circumstances, and resolved on immediate execution by burning. The gentlemen constituting the meeting were men of prudence, deliberation and intelligence, and acted from an imperative sense of the necessity of an example to check the growing and dangerous insubordination of the slave population. The murder was wanton and unprovoked, as Dr. McDonnell was a humane master, who rarely, if ever, punished his slaves—and most especially the boy Gilbert, who was a favorite body servant. The punishment was just and prointy, and calculated to check the known evils of wifeth so many complain.—Montgomery Journal, Aug. 30.

Attempted Outrage by Negroes—Summary Punishment of the Perpetrators.—Through a private letter the fall particulars. I will forward you.—Georgetown, (Del.) cor. in Wilmington Journal.

servant. The panishment was just and pgdinjt, and calculated to check the known evils of which a grany complain.—Montgomery Journal, Jug. 20. """

Mitenpted Outrage by Negroes—Summary Panishment of the Perpetrators—Through a private letter from Liberty, received last alignity and standing in that place. The circumstances, we are informed, are substantially these—The free negro and since entered the house of Mr. Hugh White, on Wednesday night last, bell with the same time the slave was making his way to the bed of another. The girls were awakened by noise in the room, and the ruffans discovered in their attempt in the room, and the ruffans discovered in their attempt in the room, and the ruffans discovered in their attempt in the room, and the ruffans discovered in their attempt in the room, and the ruffans discovered in their attempt in the room, and the ruffans discovered in their attempt in the room, and the ruffans discovered in their attempt in the room, and the ruffans discovered in their attempt in the room, and the ruffans discovered in their attempt in the room, and the ruffans discovered in their attempt in the room, and the ruffans discovered in their attempt in the room of the

SOUTHERN ATROCITIES.

Auful Affair is Alabama.—The Murder of Dr. McDonnell by a Negro—The Murder of Dr. McDonnell by a Negro—The Murder of Dr. McDonnell by a Negro—The Murder of Dr. McDonnell of Death.—The negro Gilbert, who so barbarously murdered his master, Dr. McDonnell, at Mount Meige, on Friday last, received a just and summary punishment on Saturday by burning. The known kindness and amiability of his master, and the desperate, unprovoked and wanton malignity of the negro, rendered this punishment not only justifiable, but necessary as an example. The circumstance, as we learn, are these: The dector, on returning from a day's absence in visiting his patients, learned that the boy Gilbert had been impertinent to his lady, who had been confined to her bedroom by sickness. He attempted to correct him, which the boy resisted, and escaped from him. Doctor then went to the stable for the purpose of getting his horse, and was waylaid by the boy, who was armed with a heavy billet of white oak, who felled him, and continued to beat him until his face and head were crushed to a shapeless, hideous mass, which could not be recognized by his nearest friends. The negro at the boy master with the scythe in the region of the heart, nearly severing his body is twain, and death ensued before any one could reach the epoch the port and overtaken. No one but a small negro boy saw the transaction, though the negro does not deny he killing, but asys he did it accidentally, in fending off a blow at mind at him by his master; but that is an imperfect tale, and there are two cuts, both of which could not have been sacidental. A large crowd soon gathered in, and all were unanimous in the opinion that the negro was guilty of premediated murder, and almost the entire voice of the crowd was for hanging him to a tree, without judge or jury; but he was hurried off to jail in Lewisburg, to await his trial before the proper tribunal. Mr. Lawrence was about sixty-five years of age, very highly esteemed as an homorable, upright and good ma

and from his disclosurer is some in the neighborhood of the oity. He has boasted to the negroes of being able to go off a short distance, where he could stay as long as he pleased, and be safe from pursuit. If there is any truth in these statements, the matter demands the vigilance of the police, and the whole community is interested in ferreting out and bringing such enemies to our peace (if the police, and here), to cartain and speedy punishment.

bith police, and the whole community is interested in ferreting out and brigging such enemies to our peace (if there are such here) to certain and speedy punishment. Mr. Johnson is confined to his room on account of the injuries received, which are severe, though, it is hoped, not dangerous. His son was considerably hurt, but is able to get about. Two knives were found on the person of the negro, and it is said he attempted to draw one before he was arrested. His examination will be had as soon as Mr. Johnson is able to come to town, and he will, we trust, receive the punishment he so richly merits.—Mobile Advertiser, Aug. 8.

A Slave Whipped to Death.—We have just received a letter from a gentleman who has been observing men and things at the South. It was written on the 20th ult., and we extract the following account of a horridafair which occurred in Nelson county, Va., on the 18th, two days before the letter was written:

'I had not thought that so heart-rending a scene from 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' would come under my own observation. Day before yesterday, a slave, a young man in the prime of life, was whipped to death by the overseer of a plantation in this neighborhood. "He was worth \$1000." The overseer tied him in the barn, and beat him for four hours. I am told that he was whipped for a very trifling offence. When so exhausted that he fainted, the poor fellow was washed with brinc; then whipped and washed again. This was repeated dy times. He was ted soon after breakfast, and released that he fainted, the poor fellow was washed with brinc; then whipped and washed again. This was repeated dy times. He was ted soon after breakfast, and released that he fainted, the poor fellow was washed with brinc; then whipped and washed again. This was repeated dy times. He was ted soon after breakfast, and released the branch whipped and washed again. This was repeated that he fainted, the poor fellow was washed with brinc; then whipped and washed again. This was repeated that he fainted, the poor fellow was washed with

see I have 'heard tell about,' but it is the first gentime Legree case that has fallen under my observation.
The overseer has not been arrested, and moves about as

I he had done nothing uncommon.

Live Legree.—A correspondent of the Middletown,
C. X.) Whig Press, who is travelling South, relates
the following:—
While at Winnsborough, (N. C.) about 2 o'clock on
siunday morning, I was awakened by the cry of sufferng, and soon learned the cause. Immediately underceath my window a negro was receiving the lashes of
nis master. He was stripped entirely naked, and his
master was flogging him with a harness trace. The
night watch had found him asleep in the back yard oil
the hotel, and therefore concluded that he was there intending to commit burglary. His master was called,
and the whipping commenced to make him confess. At
no time during the Inquisition was more cruelty disbody stretched over an outside market stall, and the
lash fell with an unsparing hand. His back was life
lash fell with an unsparing hand. His back was life
raily pounded to a jelly, and at every stroke the blood
oored out and trickled to the ground, and still his simple tale was, 'Massa, I wasn't going to do anything.
For one hour and s half this inhuman treatment was
continued, till the victim begged that they would take
a gun and kill him, and fainted from pure exhaustion
when it was discontinued, and in the morning I bear
them may be received 277 lashes. There were sone
connected with this punishment too revolting to
rivite, much more to be believed; therefore I refrain
rom writing more upon the subject. Saffice it to say
t reminded me forciby of one of the scenes in Uncle
bom's Cabin, with Legree for principal actor.'

Hosicride.—The Pulaski Gazette has the following
and the bard of the scene in Uncle
bom's Cabin, with Legree for principal actor.'

Hosicride.—The valaski facettle has the following
and any difficulty, his body
are well to the bard of the scene in Uncle
bom's Cabin, with the green of the scene in Uncle
bom's Cabin,

A Horrid Tragedy.—The Victoria (Texas) Advocate of the 29th ult. says: 'On Iast Sunday morning, Mr. Henry Nobles, a citizen of this county, living on the town tract, on the west side of the river, was found dead in a path near the field of Dr. John A. Oats. His horse, also, lay dead but a few feet from the body of his rider. Both had been instantly killed by a charge of buckshot, which took effect in the head of the horse, and the left breast, the shoulder, and the abdomen of the deceased. Dr. Oats immediately delivered himself up to the sheriff for safety, in consequence, as he stated, of the occurrence being so near his residence that he was likely to be suspected, and asked for an examination. In the meantime, the coroner held an inquest over the body of the deceased, which resulted in a verdict that he came to his death by a shot discharged from a gun, by some person to the jury unknown; but that, from the evidence before them, they strongly supected that John A. Oats caused the death of the deceased, by discharging a shot gun at him. The examination before Justice Moody occupied nearly two days, and resulted in the recognizance of Dr. Oats to the District Court, under a bond of three thousand dollars.'

The same paper says: 'On the 27th inst., Edward the solemn condemnation in attempting to shot Centro, shot Don Pedro at the first fire, who had placed himself between the parties in endeavoring to quiet the disturbance. The second shot he killed Centro. After

lars.'

The same paper says: 'On the 27th inst., Edward disturbance. The second shot he killed Centro. After committies on the Aranoso, in this county, by stabbing him with a dirk in the back of the neck. Hecheiser died instantly, and Mitchell made his escape.'

Horrible and Musterious Murder in Louisiana .- A

mother and the person, the former having been knocked down and afterwards struck several times; that after they had been similarly treated, the door was fastened and the house set on fire, which prevented them from succeeding in the attempt they made to rescue the body of their almost helpless mother from the flames, they being forced to creep out of the window to save their own lives. From all the circumstances connected with the character of the deceased, together with the revelation made by the children, we are disposed to believe that the perpetrator of this unprovoked murder was a lawless black, who, knowing her defenceless situation, forcibly outraged her person, and afterwards resorted to this hellish extremity to conceal the act.

After writing the above, we learned that it was the opinion of a majority of the neighbors, that the perpetrator of the murder was not a negro.

Shecking in Man Orders W. C. Hickers a civil

Shooting in New Orleans.—W. C. Highams, civil engineer, belonging to New York, was shot at New Orleans, a few days since, by John Chandler, formerly of Boston. The wound proved fatal. Both the parties are said to be respectably connected. Chandler has been arrested. There had been a previous quarrel between the parties, who lived next door to each other, in consequence of a disagreement between their respective mistresses, and Highams had paid a visit to Chandler at the Circus street infirmary, where the latter was apothecary, and challenged him to fight, giving Chandler the choice of modes. The latter manifested no disposition to accept the offer, and Highams and his friend left. On Monday night, Highams was returning home, when he saw Chandler sitting upon the door-steps of his house, smoking a cigar. Some words passed between them. When Chandler threw the cigar in Higham's face. when he saw Chandler sitting upon the door-steps of his house, smoking a cigar. Some words passed between them, when Chandler threw the cigar in Higham's face. The latter sprang back; as he did so, Chandler shot him, the ball entering his right breast just below the nipple. Highams fell to the ground, and Chandler fired at him a second time, wounding him in the hip. Highams died in less than half an hour after receiving the hams died in less than half an hour after receiving the wound. Mr. Highams was about 35 years of age, and left a legion of friends. He was a very quiet and inoffensive young man, and was celebrated as a most accomplished billiard player, which was a very favorite amusement with him, though he was so sensitive that he never would play if any one bet on his performance. Mr. Chandler has also borne, hitherto, a very high reputation.

Murder in Mississippi .- A Mr. Neal, cousin of our Murder in Mississippi.—A Mr. Neal, cousin of our townsman M. F. Nesbit, was recently most fiendisbly murdered and sunk in the Yanoo river, near the dwelling of a man by the name of Browning, in Sunflower county. Circumstances pointed to Browning and his son as the perpetantors of the foul deed. Poor Neal, it seems, had made his will, and it was thought had given his property, amounting to some two or three thousand dollars, to the Brownings, and they wished, it is supposed, to hasten the reception of the legacy. Luckily, however, they are not mentioned in the will.

The evidence against the Brownings is mainly circumstantial, but so cogent and irresistible as to rivet conviction of their guilt.—Lexington [Mis.] Advertiser.

while David M. Fulton, Canton, Madison county, was quietly asleep in his room at Cooper's Well, between 11 and 12 on last Friday night, some fiend entered, and placing a revolver close to his head, fired upon him. The ball entered near the crown, passed to the forehead, and was extracted the next day. The skull was not fractured, and Major Fulton is considered in no danger, but it is almost a miracle that he was not almost instantive it is almost a miracle that he was not almost instantive it is almost a miracle that he was not almost instantive in the foreign of the foreign was afterwards settled. The assassin laid the revolver on the pillow to create the impression that his intended victim had committed suicide, and immediately fied. Gentlemen who left the Well on Sunday say that no clue had been obtained to lead to the detection of the perpetrator of this dastardly and cold-blooded deed. Major F., it is well known, is an orderly citizen and an aminable gen-

Duel in Mississippi.—From a letter addressed to a friend, we learn that there was, on the evening of the 14th, an affair of honor near Bayou Sara. The parties were Dr. Witchen and Dr. Beechnor. They fought at ten paces with pistols. Two shots were exchanged, and neither party was wounded. Major Kelly acted as friend of Dr. Witchen, and Dr. Ewing as the friend of Dr. Beechnor.

mext morning.

Kelly accepted the former proposition. Dr. Witchen intimated that he was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor was concerned, but declined anything further. Dr. Beechnor did not consider this satisfactory, and declined the same time the conditions on was concerned, but declined anything further. Dr. Beechnor did not consider this satisfactory, and declined receiving it, stating at the same time the conditions on which he would leave the ground. No adjustment was made, and they left the field to meet the next day at 3 o'clock, r. M., on the opposite side of the river, with shot guns, with sixteen buckshot, at thirty paces. The parties, however, were arrested and placed under bonds to keep the peace. We are gratified to learn that the affair ended without fatal consequences.—Mississippi Free Trader, Aug. 19.

Murder is Monday last, upon the charge of an attempt to commit an outtrage upon a little white girl, and having be leaded guilty, the court sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. It will be remembered, that this was the scamp who was recently tried by Judge Lynch, at Liberty, and suffered the peculiar penalty due to his crime.—Virginia paper.

Murder is Monday last, upon the charge of an attempt to commit an outtrage upon a little white girl, and having be leaded guilty, the court sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. It will be remembered, that this was the scamp who was recently tried by Judge Lynch, at Liberty, and suffered the peculiar penalty due to his crime.—Virginia paper.

Bloody Affray.—Our city was thrown into a state of painful excitement on yesterday evening, about seven o'clock, by a report of a bloody affray between Mr. Alfred Mason and Mr. George Shaw. It seems that Mr. Shaw, while riding on High street, near the residence of Mr. Scofield, was assailed with a cane by Mr. Mason, also on horseback, after which both parties dismounted, and Mr. Shaw returned the assault by striking Mason with a brick-bat, after which he was stabbed by Mason with a brick-bat, after which he was stabbed by Mason with a bowie-knife or dirk, three times, behind the left houlder, while they were clenched together. At the time we write, half-past seven o'clock, Mr. Shaw's wounds are considered dangerous, and perhaps mortal; and Mason had not been apprehended.—Mississippi Free Trader, Aug. 30.

Shot.—We understand from a citizen of Greenville, Alabama, that James Williams, who was so desperately vounded in the affray in which young Mr. Gafford was silled, that it was thought be could not recover, was kil-ed in that town on Monday evening last. Williams had o far recovered as to be able to leave his room, and at bout 4 o'clock, r. m., on Monday, he stepped into the sorch of his house, apparently to get a druk of water, when he was instantly shot. Two reports of a gun were leard. His body was found to be riddled with buck-hot. He died in an hour after he was shot. It was not nown who fired the gun, and our informant seemed to hink that the people of the village would put themselves o but little trouble to find out. An inquest was held, ut no facts were elicited going to show who was the erpetrator of the deel.—Montgomery Advertiser.

—Ibid.

A Man Hanging his own Son.—The following, from the Rowan (N. C.) Whig, is a description of one of the most brutal deeds on record:

We learn that in Cabarrus county, last week, a man by the name of Holbrooks hung his own son. Holbrooks had sent his son off to some neighbor's house, to procure something to eat, and he returned without it. Holbrooks then sent him back, and threatened that if he returned again without it, he would hang him. The boy returned again as before, whereupon his fa-

pprehension, they fired several shots at him, one of which took effect, breaking two of his ribs. The wound, hough severe, is not considered a dangerous one. The nan who fired the successful shot immediately made off, and is supposed to be now lurking about Fort Pickering, the police were on the search for him yesterlay, but he all not been arrested at last accounts. His accomblices conveyed the wounded negro to the calaboose for afe-keeping, and on the City Marshal learning the facts, op at these under arrest, and placed them under lock and key.—Memphis Whig, Aug. 15.

Street Marder.—Josephus Brewer, clerk linescota Belle, was more of the set of James F. M.

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Street Marder.—Josephus Brewer, clerk linescota Belle, was more of Frieday says:—Yesterday morning, at an activity of successful Megowan. Fe.

aboose.

The next day the soldiers of Laredo held a meeting Horrible and Mysterious Murder in Louisians.—A horrible murder was committed, about two weeks ago, in the neighborhood of Forksville, Ouachita parish, the victim being a poor widow woman named Jones, who resided with her two small children in a log school house. The building was set on fire and burned down, and the body of the murdered woman partially consumed.

All that is yet known of this revolting tragedy is from the two little children, who state that during the night, some one entered the house, and, after some loud words had passed, a struggle ensued between their mother and the person, the former having been knocked down and afterwards struck several times; that after

EF We regret to learn that Major R. D. Houston was shot by Mr. M. G. Jacobs, at Cuero, De Witt county, on Saturday last. Major H. died within a few hours after receiving the shot. We have not been able to get the particulars of this sad affair, but learn that it originated about a negro belonging to the deceased, who was in Jacob's hire, but whom Major H. attempted to take away from him. But, what renders the whole affair still more melancholy and lamentable, is the fact that Major H. has been, for several years past, and was supposed to be, at the time of the occurrence, in a state of insanity. If such is the case, we cannot conceive of any extenuating circumstances that could justify so any extenuating circumstances that could justify so rash an act, save in self-defence. Mr. Jacobs, up to the last accounts, had not been arrested.—Gonzales Enquirer, 22d.

Outrageous Murder.—A Mr. Neal, cousin of our townsman, M. F. Nesbitt, was recently most fiendishly murdered and sunk in Yazoo river, near the dwelling murdered and sunk in Yazoo river, near the dwelling of a man by the name of Browning, in Sunflower county. Circumstances pointed to Browning and his son as the perpetrators of the foul deed. Poor Neal, it seems, had made his will, and it was thought had given his property, amounting to some two or three thousand dollars, to the Brownings, and they wished, it is supposed, to hasten the reception of the legacy. Luckily, however, they are not mentioned in the will.—Lexington (Miss.) Advertiser.

obtained to lead to the detection of the detection obtained to lead to the detection obtained to lead to the detection of the Mr. Bland posted himself, with two friends and three negroes, the three former armed with double-barrelled shot guns, in a house in Port Gibson, and as Mr. Moody was passing on the opposite side of the street, fired upon him six times. Mr. Moody took refuge in a house at hand. He was wounded in five places, but, we learn, not dangerously.

beechnor. After the exchange of shots, Dr. Ewing declared that propositions could be received; and that if Major Kelly declined, then he [Major Kelly] would meet him [Dr. Ewing,] as the friend of Beechnor, the meet him [Dr. Ewing,] and the meet him [Dr. Ewing,] as the friend of Beechnor, the meet

Murder in Mississippi.—On the 15th, an affray took place at a grog shop in the Old Colony, eight miles from Monroe, between a man named George Posey and — Vincent, which resulted in the death of the latter. It seems that a fight had previously occurred between the parties, within the precincts of this popular hell, in which Vincent was victorious, where upon Posey stepped out of the door, precured a shot gun, and challenged Vincent to come out—stating, at the same time, that if he did, he would shoot him; which he did as soon as Vincent obeyed the challenge, inflicting a wound which caused his death in less than fifteen minutes.—Panola Picavines, July 15. fifteen minutes .- Panola Picayune, July 15.

was committed at Hanksville, in the southern part of this county, on Saturday last. William Hunter, with out any apparent provocation, killed Jackson Hudgins with a double-barrelled shot gun. The difficulty is said to have been caused by a woman. Hunter was, or is, the husband of the woman. He mounted the first horse he came to, defied pursuit, and left the country.

— Ibid.

hot. He died in an hour after he was shot. It was not nown who fired the gun, and our informant seemed to hink that the people of the village would put themselves o but little trouble to find out. An inquest was held, at no facts were elicited going to show who, was the erpetrator of the deed.—Montgomery Advertiser.

A Runaway Negro Shot.—Three men, residents of ort Pickering, we believe, night before last, got in sensit of a runaway negro, and in their engarmess to margin of a runaway negro, and in their engarmess to

ad not been arrested at last accounts. His accomises conveyed the wounded negro to the calaboose for afe-keeping, and on the City Marshal learning the facts, o put them under arrest, and placed them under lock and key.—Memphis Whig, Aug. 15.

Shocking Murder in Louisville, Ky.—The Courier of Friday says:—'Yesterday morning, at an early hour, the dead body of James F. Megowan, son of David Megowan, Faq., of Lexington, was found on Marsket street, a few doors below Sixth. The throat of Megowan Each of the Louis on Tuesday last, by a Frenchman called Joe t. Louis on Tuesday last, by a Frenchman called Joe thous drinking, and among the number was the divarez. He had beaten a younger brother of the latter.

LADIES' INSTITUTE OF THE

Pennsylvania Medical University OF PHILADELPHIA THE fall term of this new Medical School for land

THE fall term of this new Medical School for Lefn, will commence on the first Monday in Owner.

1854, and continue for months.

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Ladies desiring a thoroughly scientific Medical Recation, or any part particularly interesting to the have facilities here nowhere else to be found.

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have facilities here nowhere eise to be found.

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TERMS.—Usually from 87 to 89 per week. For land ment without board, \$3 to \$4 per week.

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April 14.

WATER-CURE AT NEW IPSWICH, N. H.

RS. LUCINDA HATCH, having had long emer M.R. LUCINDA HATCH, having had long eyes,
dence in Water-Cure treatment, now announce the public that she has lately made additions to have commodations, and is prepared to treat successfully he tients that may place themselves under her can he residence is three miles from Mason Village, the presenterminus of the Peterboro' and Shirley railroads.

Terms, more favorable than at most establishmen of the kind.

New Ipswich, June 9.

3m

New Era in Healing. CURE BY NUTRITION.

DYSPEPSIA, Consumption, Headache, and all first of Diseases, successfully treated by NUTRINS, without medicine. To LAROY SUNDERLAND: DEAR SIEM—I take this opportunity to inform you the you have completely cured me of chewing and insign tobacco. I am now in perfect health, having gisher thirty pounds during the three months I have been use your treatment by Nutrition. It is worth any same of money to me, and I thank you a thousand time.

South Adams, Mass. May 16, 1854. FP Pamphlets of Information, respecting this is method of Cure, for sale at the office of this pape, it sent by mail, free, for one dime, prepaid.

June 9.

IMPRO /ED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dveing.

284, WASHINGTON STREET. MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to 2 M Washington Street, avails herself of this selic for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and will respectfully assure them that, by unremitting colsions to please, she hopes for a continuance of their is

vors.

Her arrangements for cutting and dressng lades and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champooing, so such as win the tribute of praise from all.

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be excelled, as it produces new hair where baldness had take

emical researches have developed an inimi ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desidents looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating the complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast commending itself to favor. For all her compounds and their application she warrants satisfaction, or demands no page Ladies can be waited on at their own reside at her room, which will be open from 8, A. M., be
P. M. She has numerous recommendation from the
fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewhen which can be seen by those who desire. Boston, May 13.

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ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840, STILL continue in successful operation; and having been recently refitted and improved by the addition of a large northern sky-light, (the only one of the kind in the city,) the proprietors feel confident that they can now offer inducements unsurpassed, if not unequalled, elsewhere.

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CAPE COD WATER-CURE.

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 The Crisis of Freedom. A sermon preached in Lyan, by Samuel Johnson. Price 124 cts.
 The Bad Friday. A sermon preached in West Earbury, by Edmund B. Willson. Price 124 cts. Massachusetta in Mourning. A sermon preached in Worcester, by T. W. Higginson. Price 10 cts. groes, crops of and kitchen f

day of October